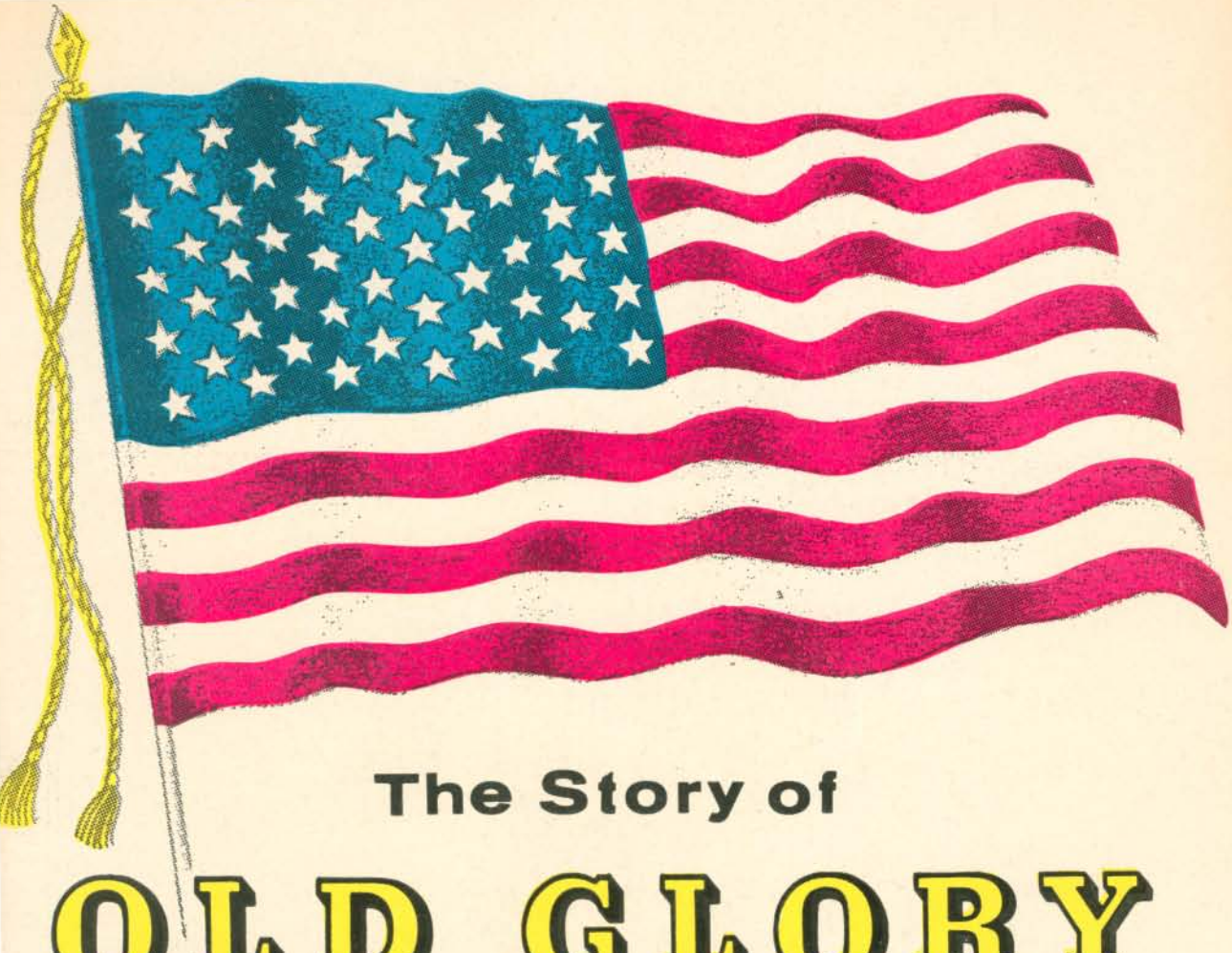

The Story of
OLD GLORY

The Stars and Stripes, Americans rightly claim, is the most beautiful banner on Earth. It emblemizes the union of the mightiest Republic in the World and is representative of all that is noble, truthful and progressive in National Government.

The American Flag, since its initial unfurling, has played a part in more movements for the elevation of mankind; for man's protection for his liberty; than any other Flag that ever gloriously trembled upon the wings of the wind.

ISSUED TO OREGON PUBLIC SCHOOLS BY STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, SALEM • LEON P. MINEAR, SUPT. PUBLIC INSTRUCTION • 1961

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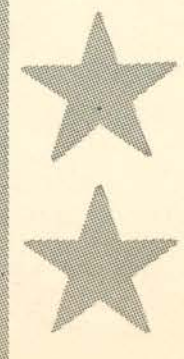
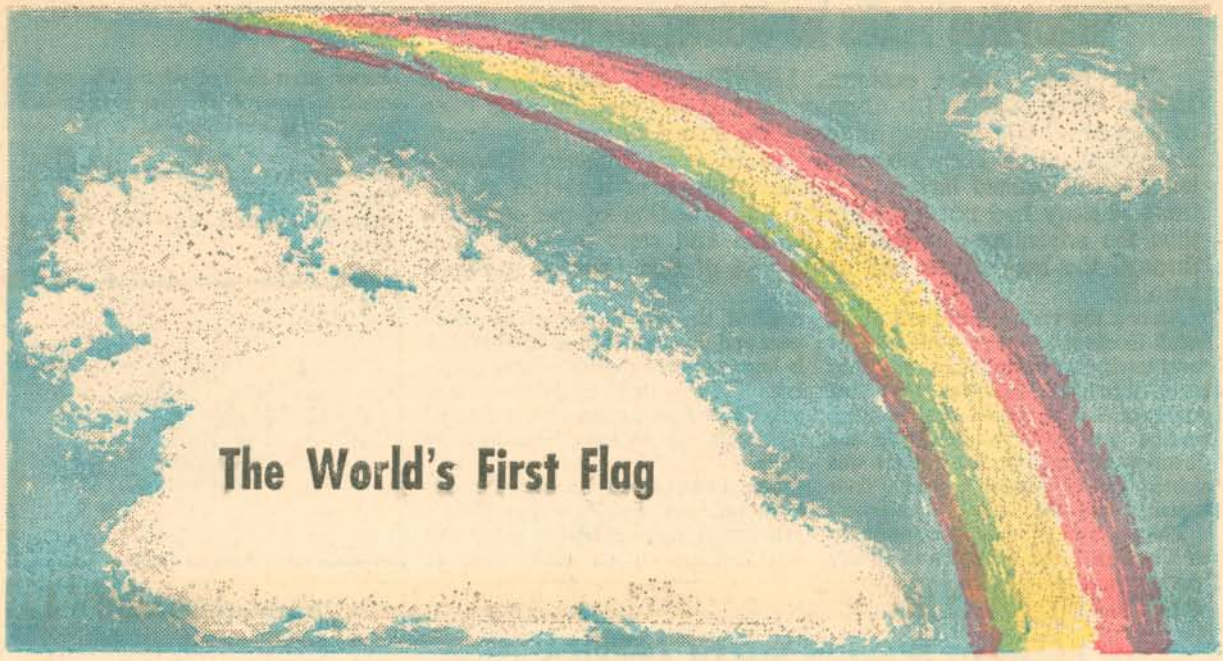




The World's First Flag

Flags symbolize the noble aspirations and glorious achievements of the human race; they epitomize the romance of history; they incarnate the chivalry of the ages.

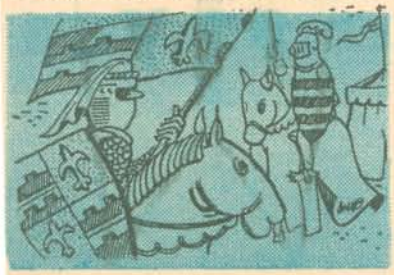
The origin of flags is divinity itself. At the beginning of recorded time, Jehovah made a covenant with man, promising that never again would He send the waters to cover the face of the earth and destroy all flesh. He unfurled the first Flag—the multihued banner of the Rainbow—which He set in the clouds as a symbol of security and an assurance to all future generations of His watchful care.

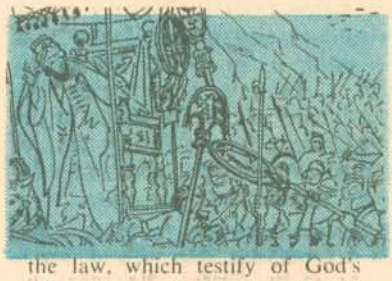
Since that day, man has employed his earthly banners as emblems of faith, hope, and high resolve.

BIBLICAL ORIGIN OF THE RED, WHITE AND BLUE

Charles W. Steward, former superintendent of Naval Records and Library of the United States Navy Department, advances the following theory of the origin of the colors employed in our Star-Spangled Banner:—

"The flag may trace its ancestry back to Mount Sinai, whence the Lord gave to Moses the Ten Commandments and the book of





the law, which testify of God's will and man's duty; and were deposited in the Ark of the Covenant within the Tabernacle, whose curtains were blue, purple, scarlet, and finetwined linen.

"Before the Ark stood the table of shew-bread, with its cloth of blue, scarlet and white. These colors were taken over by the early Western Church for its own and given to all the nations of Western Europe for their flags. When the United States chose their flag, it was of the colors of old, but new in arrangement and design, and they called it "The Stars and Stripes.

"Our flag is of the colors red, white, and blue. Red is for courage, zeal, fervency; white is for purity, cleanness of life, and rectitude of conduct; blue is for truth. The star is an ancient symbol of India, Persia, Egypt, and signifies dominion and Sovereignty."

Centuries before Christ, "flags" of one kind or another were carried by fighting men.

In ancient Egypt, objects ranging from sacred animals to tablets bearing a king's name were borne into battle at the top of a staff. In Persia an eagle was carried on the end of a lance, and in early Greece a piece of armor borne on a spear served as a standard. The Romans guarded their flags in temples with religious veneration, and Roman generals sometimes had the standard thrown into the enemy's ranks, knowing that their soldiers would fight furiously to recover what to them was one of the most sacred things on earth. At sea, the ancients decorated the sails of ships to serve as flags—a custom which survived into the Middle Ages.

A number of years ago in northern India, Sir John Marshall, head of the archeological service of the government of India, discovered two abandoned cities; one at a site now called Mohenjo-Daro, the other at Harappa, cities which are believed to have thrived about 3,500 B.C. and which were in close contact with the earliest civilizations of Babylonia. Among the objects found in the former city was a seal, used to sign documents, and showing a procession of seven men carrying square standards, held aloft on poles like modern flags. These ancient "flags" were not made of cloth, but were rigid solids, like boards.

EUROPEAN FLAGS IN NORTH AMERICA

The famed Norse explorer, Lief Erickson, embarked from Iceland early in the 11th Century to sail westward into the "Sea of Darkness" with a crew of thirty-five intrepid Norsemen aboard his Viking ship. Their objective was to reach hitherto unknown lands which existed largely in the imagination of mankind at that time. History had not yet recorded the intention of the compass, thus the adventurers relied on the sun and stars to guide them through the long nights and short days of that extreme northern latitude.

Among the various incidents which befell Erickson's voyage—one was the most terrifying: being lost at sea. They soon discovered, however, that they could release a raven which, after soaring overhead, would fly in the direction of land. Once shoreline was sighted the navigators regained their bearings and the odessey continued.

Proceeding to the southernmost tip of Greenland the adventurers finally reached the North American continent and dropped anchor in what now is known as Narragansett Bay, Rhode Island. Here they spent the winter months and an ancient tower located nearby is said to have been built by them.

The black raven became the emblem of the Erickson expedition's deliverance from a watery grave and was emblazoned on their flag, or banner, on a field of white. The raven emblem, symbol of the Norsemen's hope during moments of doubt and perplexity at sea, therefore adorned the first European flag to reach North America, some 450 years before Columbus arrived with the flag of Spain.

NORSEMEN'S FLAG

FLAGS OF SPAIN IN NORTH AMERICA

It is noteworthy that while Christopher Columbus was a native of Genoa in Italy, it was King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella of Spain for whom he navigated the Atlantic in 1492. Personally carrying the Royal Banner of Spain, Columbus, accompanied by his retinue of officers, set foot on the island of San Salvador in the Bermuda group on October 12 resplendent in a military suit of scarlet embroidered in gold. Columbus' own ensign, given him by Queen Isabella, was brought ashore by members of his crew.

The Spanish flag was an ornate combination of the emblems of Spain's two principal provinces of that time: Castile and Leon. The quartered banner displayed two castles, both in gold on a red field, and two lions, both red on a white field. Columbus' personal banner bore the cross of Christianity on a white field with the letters F and Y, for Ferdinand and Isabella, beneath two yellow crowns.

Fourteen years later, in 1512, the famed seeker of the Fountain of Youth, Ponce de Leon, brought the royal Spanish flag to Florida.

Balboa, only a year later, crossed the Isthmus of Panama, sailed along the Pacific Coast and proclaimed that all lands touching the vast western ocean were henceforth the possessions of Spain.

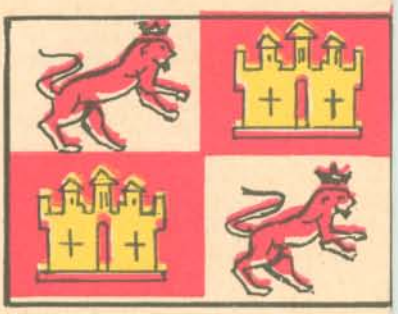
It was Magellan, however, who set history aright when, under the royal Spanish banner, he circumnavigated the globe to establish that the Earth was indeed round, not flat, and that Christopher Columbus had discovered a new continent rather than landing in what all had taken to be Asia. Magellan's voyage took more than two years and was begun in 1519.

Spain's first real foothold in the Americas came in 1511 when Velasquez conquered Cuba under the Spanish flag and became that island country's Governor. In 1518, sailing in a formidable ship with an armed force under Cortez, Velasquez extended his domain to Mexico by conquering the Aztecs and taking their Emperor, Montezuma II, as hostage. Cortez' forces were outnumbered but possessed superior battle equipment and experience with the result that Mexico was declared in 1521 to be a province of Spain. Cortez became the Viceroy of Mexico while Montezuma, a year earlier, met a violent death at the hands of his own people. Guatemozin, a nephew, succeeded Montezuma and was the last of the Aztec Emperors.

The flag Cortez carried in the Mexican expedition still may be seen in the National Museum in Mexico City and it is the oldest known flag in North America.

At least three other Spanish explorers played prominent parts in bringing the flag of Spain to America. De Soto, during the years 1539-1541, explored and settled in the Mississippi Valley and, in fact, was buried near the great river after his death. Coronado, by commission of the Viceroy Cortez, led a romantic expedition into the deserts of the Southwest seeking the mythical Seven Cities of Cibola where streets supposedly were paved with gold. Thus the Rio Grande country, in 1540, received the Spanish flag and the region's untold mineral resources came under Spanish domain.

The first battle between nations to be fought in North America occurred in 1565 when Pedro Menendez, under the Spanish flag, landed on the St. Johns River in Florida and destroyed the French Hugenot settlement there. Menendez founded St. Augustine, the oldest city in the United States.



THE SPANISH STANDARDS

ENGLISH FLAGS IN NORTH AMERICA

The history of English flags in America really began in 1606 when, by proclamation, King James I of Great Britain resolved centuries of warfare between the neighboring countries of Scotland and England through the device of establishing a new flag which would represent the union of the two nations. This joining together of England and Scotland was brought about when King James relinquished his Scottish crown in 1603 to assume reign over both countries.

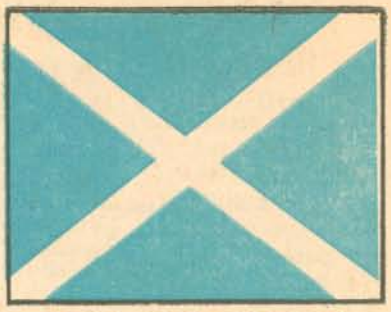
For the three subsequent years confusion arose among ship captains as to which ship, Scot or British, should salute first when meeting on the high seas or in harbors. James decreed that the Cross of St. George, Britain's standard, should be superimposed on the Cross of St. Andrew, Scotland's banner, thus creating what was called the Grand Union flag or The King's Colors.

Joining the two flags is of significance to Americans since it brought together the colors red, white, and blue which later became the National Colors of the United States of America.

It was the Grand Union flag which historians believe was flown from the main topmasts of the SUSAN CONSTANT, and the MAYFLOWER when these vessels sailed from England in 1607 and 1620 with the respective Jamestown and Plymouth Colony Expeditions. It is also believed that the Cross of St. George probably flew from the ships' foremasts.

Both the Cross of St. George and the Cross of St. Andrew had been brought to North America much earlier but separately. John Cabot, sailing westward on a voyage of discovery for King Henry VII of England, bore the Cross of St. George to the shores of New foundland while Scottish adventurers brought the Cross of St. Andrew to Nova Scotia at about the same time the English settlements in New England and Virginia were being established.

A century after the creation of the Grand Union flag, Queen Anne, in 1707, established still another National Flag. She incorporated the emblems of England, Scotland and Wales into the British Red Ensign which displayed a red field with the Grand Union Flag as a canton. The Red Ensign ruled the high seas during Britian's heyday and it was this flag which the British carried during the American Revolution. It was replaced on November 25, 1783, at New York by the Stars and Stripes.



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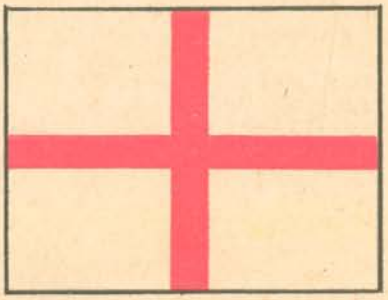

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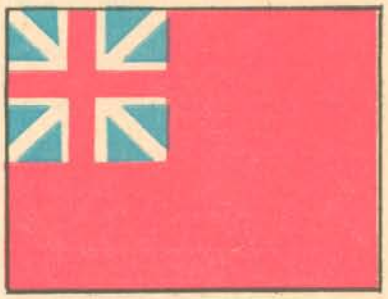


BRITISH RED ENSIGN

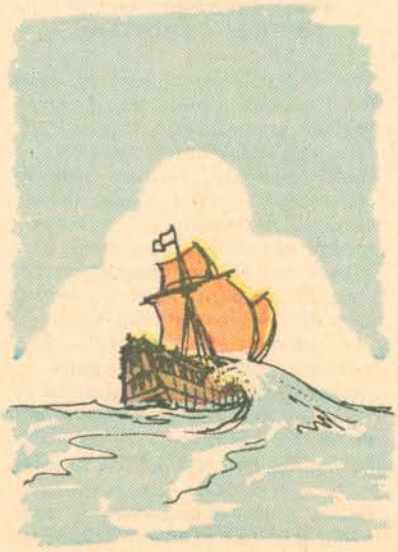
THE FRENCH FLAG IN NORTH AMERICA

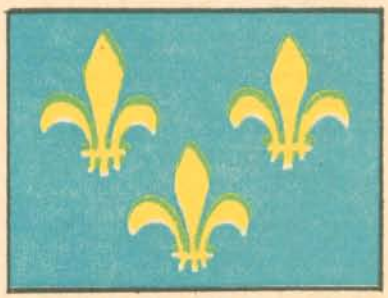
Although there is no authentic record of the French explorer, Verrazano, having ever set foot in America, history relates that he sailed along the Atlantic coast from Florida to Nova Scotia in 1524. It is certain, however, that he prepared the way for Jacques Cartier who outfitted three expeditions to the New World in 1534-1535, 1543, and 1545 during which he explored the St. Lawrence Gulf and River.

France, in the middle of the 17th Century, claimed sovereignty over all of Canada, the St. Lawrence and the Great Lakes country and the Mississippi Valley. Spain briefly wrested control of the Mississippi Valley from France at the close of the 18th century but France regained dominion at the beginning of the Napoleonic wars in 1801.

In 1803 the United States purchased this vast area from France for the sum of Fifteen Million Dollars, a cost of two and a half cents per acre. The Tricolor of Napoleon was thus replaced in that area by the Stars and Stripes.

Cartier, a noted explorer and navigator, made an unsuccessful attempt to colonize Canada but he is credited with bringing the French White Bourbon flag to the New World.





FRENCH BLUE BOURBON FLAG

FRENCH WHITE BOURBON FLAG

THE SWEDISH FLAG IN NORTH AMERICA

Sweden made no discoveries and acquired no territorial rights in North America although a religious colony of Swedes and Finns established New Sweden on the banks of the Delaware River in 1638. The colonists were thought to be occupying lands illegally and the Dutch Colony of New Netherlands overpowered New Sweden in 1655. The colonists remained in the Delaware Country and flourished in agriculture and industry and their descendants make up a large percentage of that locality's present population.

SWEDISH FLAG

DUTCH FLAG

THE DUTCH FLAG IN NORTH AMERICA

No less a personage than Henry Hudson brought the Dutch Flag to North America early in the 17th Century. Sailing in the HALF MOON under the financial backing of the Dutch East India Company, Hudson reached New York Bay in 1609 and founded New Netherlands and the seaport city of New Amsterdam. Today New Amsterdam is known as New York City.

The flag of the Dutch Republic, three horizontal stripes, orange, white, and blue, with the letters V O C A in the center of the white stripe, was Hudson's ensign. When, in 1621, the Dutch West India Company came into control, the letters on the flag were changed to V W C and the orange stripe was changed to red in 1650.

Perhaps no nation on earth can cite as colorful history with respect to its flags, banners, and symbols as can the United States of America.

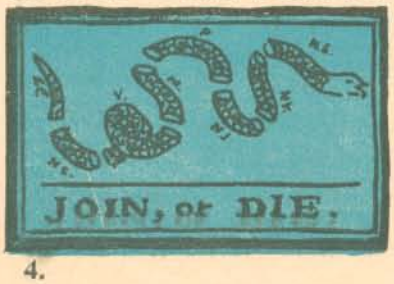
Legal papers in each colony bore that colony's individual seal; some of these carried mottoes in Latin or English which were used for Coats of Arms and flags and many are carried over today in various State Flags.

It was in the Salem Colony of Massachusetts in 1634 that the first flag incident indicating animosity toward the Mother Country occurred. John Endicott, a daring, zealous leader, cut a portion of the red Cross of St. George from the English flag.

Oddly, some historians claim no standard of any description was carried by the revolutionaries during the first battle for American independence at Lexington and Concord April 19, 1775. It is known that Captain Nathaniel Page, one of the Minute Men from Bedford, Massachusetts, was flag-bearer of his Company at the Battle of Concord when Emerson's embattled farmers **"fired the shot heard around the world."** Page's standard had a maroon ground, bore an outstretched hand grasping a sword, and a motto inscribed on a scroll, in Latin, "Vince aut Morire" — "Conquer Or Die" — which is believed to be the oldest Colonial Flag in existance. Designed in Middlesex, England sometime around 1665, it now rests in the Public Library in Bedford.

THE CONCORD FLAG

The rattlesnake, found only in America, is perhaps the most unique contribution to America's flag history. Benjamin Franklin is credited with having best analyzed the reason for its use. Franklin first utilized a curved rattlesnake emblem on the masthead of his famous Gazette in 1754. The snake was cut into eight parts to represent the colonies then engaged in the French and Indian War and the emblem bore the motto "Join Or Die." At the outbreak of the Revolutionary War another newspaper used a similar rattlesnake emblem cut into thirteen parts to symbolize the thirteen colonies, and the motto "Unite Or Die."



Franklin summarized the rattlesnake's significance when he wrote that the "serpent is an ancient symbol of wisdom; of everlasting life and endless duration." It is often represented by a circle made by the serpent swallowing its tail, thus symbolizing the determination of the Colonists that liberty and freedom should endure forever in the New World. It is typical of the rattlesnake that it never attacks without giving due warning but when attacked fights until it is dead or victorious, both traits symbolic of the Colonists' true courage and determination to "Die Or Be Free."

Only the Seal of the War Department of the United States, prior to reorganization of the nation's defense organizations after World War II, bore the rattlesnake emblem during the growth of our country. The seal of 1778 bore the rattlesnake with its rattles as the emblem of the union with a liberty cap contiguous with it. The open mouth defended the rattles and the cap symbolizing Liberty and Union, hence the motto: "This We'll Defend."

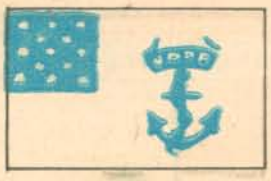
SNAKE FLAGS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

When the revolutionaries of New England made their bid for independence a fleet of ships under Commodore Esek Hopkins, and known as the Washington Cruisers, sailed against the British. Hopkins was the first Commander-in-Chief of the Navy, commissioned in the autumn of 1775 and given command of seventeen vessels. With his commission, Congress gave Commodore Hopkins the magnificent sum of One Hundred and Twenty-Five Dollars a month for his services.

A portrait of Hopkins was printed in London in August, 1776, showing a portion of his fleet in the background. At the right of the Commodore in the picture is a flag of thirteen stripes without a union, or field of stars, a rattlesnake undulating diagonally across the stripes under which was the defiant motto, "Don't Tread On Me." At Hopkins' left a second flag is shown. Its field is plain but it bears a tree in the center above which are the words "Liberty Tree" and on the lower margin is found the sentiment common to many flags of the period, "An Appeal To God."

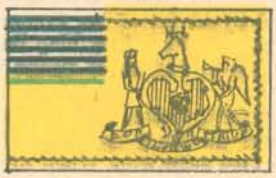
A flag of great interest about this time was one designed by Colonel Christopher Gadsen while engaged in the defense of Charleston. An eminent scholar who read the Bible in its original languages, Gadsen was later elected Governor of South Carolina, in 1782, but had to decline because of impaired health. His flag bore a yellow field in the center of which was a coiled rattlesnake ready to strike if attacked, beneath which was the familiar motto, "Don't Tread On Me." Gadsen presented the flag to Congress in 1776 with the hope that it might be adopted as the flag of the Commander-in-Chief of the Navy but Congress failed to act and the flag, although hanging in Congress prominently for many years, eventually dropped from sight and no trace of it can be found today.

THE RHODE ISLAND FLAG



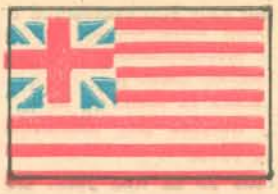
The most beautiful and perhaps the most characteristic Banner or Flag during Colonial times was the Rhode Island Flag. Sometimes called the "Hope Flag," it consisted of 13 stars, white on a blue field in the upper left-hand corner. It was the first representation of stars in a Flag.

THE MARKOE FLAG



In 1775 a most unique and beautiful Flag made its appearance. George Washington in June of that year left Philadelphia to take over the Army at Cambridge, near Boston. The banner carried by the City of Philadelphia troop of Lighthorse which escorted him was forty inches long and thirty-four inches wide and was made of yellow silk, with both sides being alike. Beneath the shield were scrolled the words, "For These We Strive." Thirteen stripes, blue and silver, were situated in the left-hand corner. This was the first time during the Revolution that thirteen stripes were used in a Flag or emblem to symbolize the thirteen colonies. Designed by John Folwell of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, it was presented to the troop of Lighthorse by Abram Markoe in July of 1775. Mr. Markoe, a Danish subject, was compelled to relinquish his command of the troop when the neutrality edict of Christian VII of Denmark went into effect. The Flag was carried in the battles of Brandywine, Trenton and Princeton.

THE GRAND UNION FLAG



Immediate predecessor to the Stars and Stripes, the Grand Union Flag, sometimes referred to as the "Cambridge Flag," was flown on the Flagship "Alfred" on December 3, 1775. General Washington hoisted it at Cambridge, Mass. in January, 1776 as the banner of the Continental Army. History records that when Commodore Esek Hopkins' American Fleet sailed from Philadelphia in February, 1776, thousands assembled at the waterfront to acclaim the joyful occasion of the display of a Union Flag with thirteen stripes symbolic of the thirteen colonies. The crosses of St. Andrew and St. George in the canton still indicated our connection with the "mother country" until we severed all relations when we replaced the crosses with white stars in a blue field. General Washington afterwards indicated that this Flag was flown at Cambridge "out of compliment to the United Colonies."

THE BENNINGTON BANNER

The Bennington Flag which contained thirteen seven-pointed stars of white on a blue field representing a new constellation and the digits 76 the sum of which totaled 13, illustrated a unique similarity to the original Flag law before the official design was available. This was the flag that played an important part in the now famous Molly Clark episode which occurred at Bennington, Vermont, August 16, 1777. A hero of Bunker Hill, Colonel John Stark, was in charge of defending the supplies stored at Bennington against an attacking party of more than 1,000 British soldiers. Col. Stark's force was a small but determined lot of Green Mountain Boys. As the red-coated British approached, Col. Stark bellowed to his men: "Boys, there they are; we must defeat them today or Molly Stark's a widow." This flag was of alternate white and red instead of red and white stripes.

THE PINE TREE FLAG

Because they still considered themselves loyal Englishmen, the Americans of Revolutionary days were a flagless people when the thirteen colonies banded to raise forces for the common defense and protection of liberty in 1775.

On June 15 of that year, George Washington was appointed General and Commander-in-Chief of all the land forces then under arms or to be raised, and on December 3, Commodore Esek Hopkins was made Admiral and Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Navy. His force, though, did not include the six sailing vessels then on the high seas as privateers, or ships owned by civilians which were authorized to attack British merchantmen.

As there was then no such thing as a Secretary of Defense, the Continental Congress appointed three committees to direct land and sea operations. These were not then directed toward gaining national independence but were for the purpose of seeing to it that the many enslaving acts and edicts of King George III and the British Parliament were no longer carried out. The final goal was to make the English yield to the resolutions of the Colonies demanding liberty and justice, which they had stubbornly refused to do. The committees were the following:

1. The Committee of Conference, its function to confer with General Washington on the organization of the land forces. Benjamin Franklin was chairman, other members being a Mr. Lynch, a Mr. Harrison and Colonel George Reed, who was also Military Secretary to George Washington.
2. The Marine Committee, totaling fourteen members, of whom a Mr. Bartlett was chairman and a Mr. Houston, secretary.
3. The Board of War, consisting of John Adams, chairman, a Mr. Rutledge, secretary, and four other members.

Although the Colonists pledged themselves "to die or be free," their preparations for war failed to awe the King and Parliament. Neither were they influenced by eminent English statesmen like William Pitt, who vainly pleaded in favor of giving the Colonists the rights claimed by all other British subjects.

The King, stubborn himself and surrounded by bad advisers, refused to yield on a single point. Instead, he was determined to treat the Colonists as rebels who must be made to obey by force of arms. Measures in this direction were first taken at the port city of Boston in the Colony of Massachusetts. In Boston Harbor, meanwhile, a number of citizens, including George Washington, had supplied funds to create a temporary fleet of floating batteries. It was at this time, too, that the above-mentioned six privateers — known as "Washington's Cruisers" — were commissioned.

As it was necessary to distinguish these cruisers from ships of the British merchant marine, and as they had to fly some ensign to avoid being considered pirates, a banner had to be designed for them. So in April, 1776, the Massachusetts council adopted the *Pine Tree Flag*.

Later on there was a move to have it generally adopted, for in a letter to the Marine Committee, under the date of Oct. 20, 1776, Col. George Reed wrote: "Please fix upon some particular color for a flag (for the then newly activated Continental Navy), and a signal by which our vessels may know one another. What do you think of a flag with a white ground, a tree in the middle and a motto 'An Appeal to Heaven'? This is the flag of our floating batteries."

The Pine Tree Flag was also the official flag of Connecticut troops and Massachusetts troops and was used extensively, although with variations of motto, color, the position of the pine tree, etc. While never officially adopted by an act of the Continental Congress, the Pine Tree Flag became in fact the official naval ensign for a time.

Previously, Continental vessels had displayed as many as two different flags on the same ship. When Admiral Hopkins boarded his flagship, the Alfred, in December of 1775, he found that its commander, Lt. John Paul Jones, had a British Union Jack, combined with stripes representing the thirteen colonies, on the stern topmast, while for his own jack at the bow he had run out the Striped Rattlesnake Flag. The following February, the Admiral used as his personal ensign a flag presented to him by Colonel Gadsden of North Carolina which featured a lively rattlespake against a yellow background bearing the slogan, "Don't Tread On Me."

A month earlier, on January 2, 1776, the official flag of the land forces was first displayed at Cambridge and Somerville, Mass., on the occasion of General Washington's official assumption of his post as Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army. The flag in question was known as the Striped Union Flag or the Grand Union Flag. Similar to the described one which had been flown by John Paul Jones, it consisted of a British Union Jack and the thirteen alternate red and white stripes which represent the original colonies in the American flag today. While no authentic information about its origin is known, it may well have been designed by Colonel Reed, the General's Secretary, possibly with some coaching from George Washington himself.

Following the Declaration of Independence on July 4, 1776, however, the Continental Navy preferred to drop the union jack part of this ensign and substitute a rattlesnake. Zigzagging diagonally across the red and white stripes, it also warned, "Don't Tread On Me." This was used until the new country, which came into being with the Declaration of Independence.

PINE TREE WITH MOTTO

WASHINGTON'S CRUISERS

CONTINENTAL FLAG

PINE TREE ON WHITE FIELD

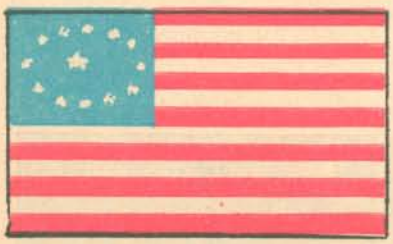
PULASKI'S STANDARD

This Flag which is now in the possession of the Maryland Historical Society, was presented to Count Pulaski by a patriotic group of Baltimore women and was made by the Moravian Single Sisters of Bethleham, Penna. At the age of 24, Count Pulaski migrated to America and volunteered in the Continental Army and headed his own (Pulaski's Legion) during the American Revolution. The Pulaski Flag which was of rich crimson silk and emblazoned with several emblems, was carried in the Battle of Savannah when Pulaski headed both the American and French Cavalry.

NEW YORK BEAVER FLAG

Symbolic of industry and the fur trade, the New York Colony Flag had a white field with a black beaver in the center. The beaver, which was part of the Seal of New Netherlands is still used in the Seal of New York City.

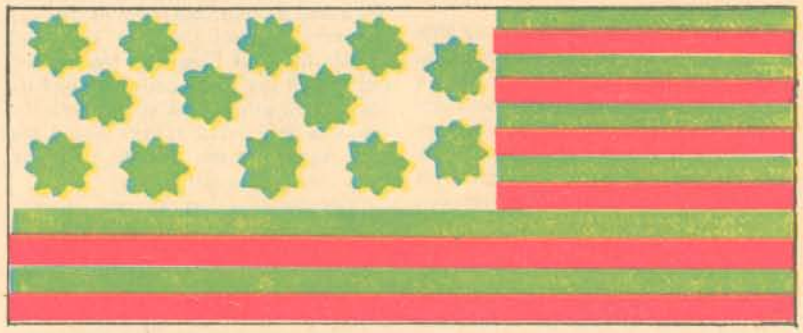
THE MARYLAND FLAG



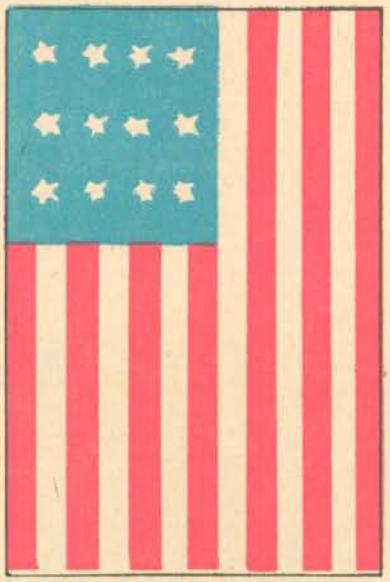
A flag now resting in the State House, Annapolis, Maryland, containing 13 red and white stripes and 13 5-pointed white stars on a blue field, is claimed to have been the standard carried by the 3rd Maryland Regiment January 17, 1781, at the Battle of Cowens.

THE NORTH CAROLINA FLAG

At the Battle of Guilford Court House, March 15, 1781, the North Carolina Militia carried a Flag of Blue and red stripes and eight-pointed stars.

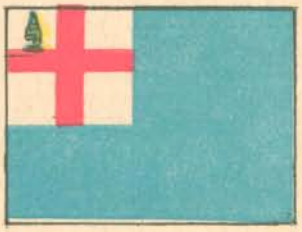


FLAG OF THE BON HOMME RICHARD



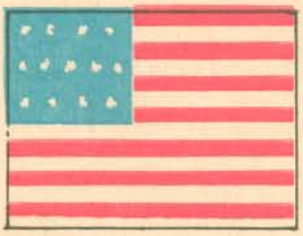
The Flag that was displayed on the ship Bon Homme Richard in the famous naval engagement off the shore of Flamborough Head, England, with the Serapis, Sept. 23, 1779, was made by a group of young ladies of Portsmouth, New Hampshire. They used pieces of silk dresses and presented it to Captain John Paul Jones. The Serapis surrendered within a few hours, but the Bon Homme Richard was so damaged that her crew had to be transferred to the Serapis. The Bon Homme Richard went to the bottom the following morning with all her dead aboard and its commander John Paul Jones is quoted as saying, "The very last vestige mortal eyes ever saw of the Bon Homme Richard was the defiant waving of the unconquered and unstricken Flag as she sank to its watery grave."

THE BUNKER HILL FLAG



According to some historians, the Colonists did not field a Flag at the Battle of Bunker Hill, June 17, 1776, which, in proportion to the number of troops participating, was the most desperate battle of the Revolution. The eminent historian of the Revolutionary War period, Benson J. Lossing, wrote that the Flag hoisted at Bunker Hill was the Pine Tree Flag, the time-honored New England Standard, with a blue field and a canton of the Cross of St. George with a green pine tree in the dexter quarter.

THE JONATHAN FOWLE FLAG



Made in 1781, the Jonathan Fowle Flag is now preserved in the State House in Boston, Massachusetts and is claimed to have waved over Independence Hall, Philadelphia during the Revolutionary War.

JOHN PAUL JONES AND HIS FLAG

A great deal of interesting history is connected with the naval career of John Paul Jones, who can aptly be called the most daring sea-rover in the annals of the American Navy. His devotion to the Flag under which he so valiantly fought, is as unquestionable as his fearlessness.

He is credited with being the first to hoist the Flag on an American Man-of-War; the first to show it upon the sea; the first to receive and acknowledge a salute to it from a foreign power; the first to fight a naval battle under it and the first to decorate with it a man-of-war of the enemy taken prize in action.

He was commissioned a first lieutenant in the infant navy on the 22nd day of Dec., 1775. The commission was presented to him by John Hancock in person, in the Hall of Independence, in Philadelphia.

Upon receiving his commission, Lieutenant Jones, in company with John Hancock, Thomas Jefferson, and several other distinguished persons, went aboard the "Alfred"—the flagship of Commander Hopkins—which anchored first off Chestnut Wharf. Captain Saltonstall, commander of the vessel, being absent, Hancock directed the Lieutenant to take command 'pro tempore'. In obeying this order, Jones flung to the breeze an ensign which has been called the first "flag of America" ever shown on a regular man-of-war. It was not the Stars and Stripes, but very likely was a combination of the Pine Tree and the Rattlesnake Flag; the tree in the center and the snake coiled around its base in an attitude to strike, and below was the motto, "Don't Tread On Me." Jones did not like the flag, and once spoke of it in his diary.

> "For my own part, I could never see how or why a venemous serpent could be the combatant emblem of a brave and honest folk, fighting to be free. Of course I had no choice but to break the pennant as it was given to me. But I always abhorred the device and was glad when it was discarded for one much more symmetrical as well as appropriate, a year or so later."

From the day of the "Alfred" incident to the immortal success of the sinking of the Bon Homme Richard, the name of no other man is so closely and interestingly associated with the American Flag as that of John Paul Jones. There has been much discussion as to the character of the Flag he hoisted over the "Alfred." Several descriptions have been noted in literary works since that time.

FIRST SALUTE TO THE AMERICAN FLAG

A great stickler for his rights and for the prerogatives of his station, was John Paul Jones. In this instance (on the Ranger in Quiberon Bay), "he was maintaining the dignity of the United States by insisting upon proper recognition of his command. However, having learned afterwards that the contention of the French Admiral La Motte Piquet, was correct, Jones realizing with his usual keenness that the gist of the matter lay in receiving any salute rather than in the number of guns which it composes"; so the "Ranger" got underway late in the evening of the 14th of February, 1778, and beat in toward the harbor.

It was almost dark when she drew abreast the great French flagship. Backing his main-topsail, the six-pounder on the main deck of the "Ranger" barked out their salute of thirteen guns, which was promptly returned by the French commander with nine heavy guns from the battleship.

This was the first time the Stars and Stripes had been saluted on the high seas. It was, in fact, the first official recognition of this new power by the authorized military representatives of any civilized nation.

The Crescent Flag And Sergeant Jasper

The most famous of the flags used in the South at the beginning of the Revolutionary War, and which was peculiarly American, was designed by Colonel William Moultrie, who commanded the Second South Carolina Infantry.

In 1775, he began to prepare for the defense of Charleston, and when planning to make an assault on Fort Jackson, on James Island, he felt the need of a banner to pilot and cheer his men. He designed an ensign of blue, with white crescent in the upper corner near the staff, and this was the first American Flag hoisted in the South. Sometimes the word "Liberty" was inscribed upon it .

With these colors, a body of patriots captured the fort, and afterwards it inspired Moultrie's command to drive the British out of Charleston Harbor. It was this flag that called forth the remarkable heroism of Sergeant William Jasper. He was a member of the Second South Carolina regiment, and was in Fort Moultrie on Sullivan's Island in the main entrance to Charleston when, on the 28th of June, 1776, the British squadron poured a tempest of balls on the fort. In the hottest of the fire, the flag of the fort was shot down and fell over the ramparts. Jasper leaped fearlessly through an embrasure, recovered the colors and held them in his hand on the parapet of the fort until another staff was found.

His heroism was recognized by Governor Tudledge, who gave him his own sword, and offered him a Lieutenant's commission, but the promotion was refused by Jasper on the grounds that he could neither read nor write.

In the assault by the British on Savannah on the ninth of October, 1779, Jasper received a mortal wound while making an effort to fasten the flag to the parapet.

Georgia has not forgotten Sergeant Jasper's patriotism and bravery. A Square in the City of Savannah, and a county in the State, bear his name.

THE MOULTRIE FLAG

A GREAT HISTORIC EVENT

The Making of the First Star Spangled Banner

The month of June, 1777, marked the beginning of great things for the American colonists. For two years the grand little army of the Revolution had been battling the British bravely and hopefully with varying fortunes, and in all that time Congress had not uttered a solitary word about a Flag. Some master-spirit of the Revolution, evidently, finally became sensible of the unwisdom of the confusion of Flags and Banners which existed during the conflict.

The initial authoritative action to establish and legalize a National Flag was charged with peculiar interest. No one knows who it was that suggested either the Stars or the Stripes, if we take actual history for our guide.

On Saturday morning, June 14th, 1777, one of the members of the Marine Committee of the Second Continental Congress introduced and urged the adoption of a resolution which declared that "The Flag of the thirteen United States be thirteen Stripes, alternate red and white and that the union be thirteen Stars, white, in a blue field, representing a new constellation."

This was a memorable day in the history of America. Into being emerged a genuine American Flag that was destined to challenge the respect of all the powers on earth, and become the emblem of more glorious deeds than any other Flag in the history of the world.

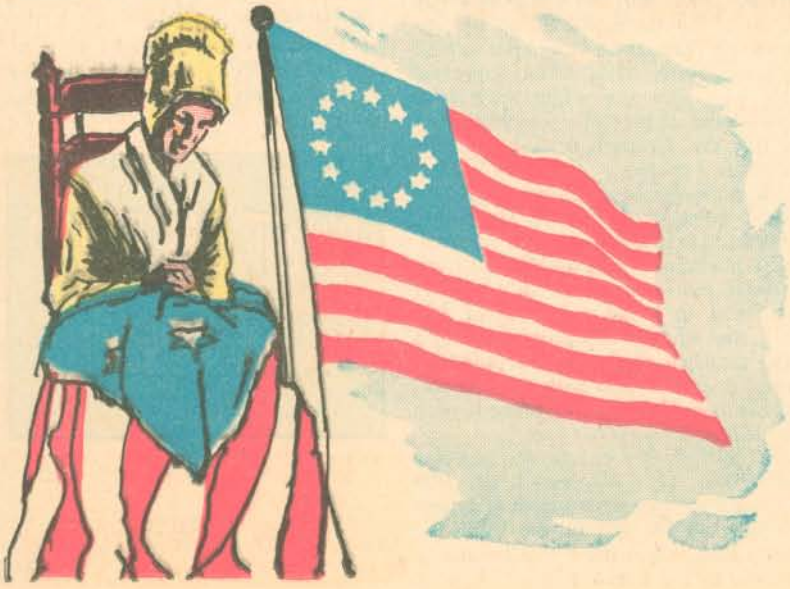
THE FLAG AND BETSY ROSS

Who designed and manufactured the first Flag bearing the Stars and Stripes? The popular story bestows the honor upon Mrs. Betsy Ross.

Congress, it is said, appointed a committee composed of General George Washington, Robert Morris and George Ross to design a Flag. These gentlemen called upon Mrs. Ross in the month of May or June, 1776, and commissioned her to make the first Flag with thirteen Stars to harmonize with the thirteen Stripes which had been placed on the Standard raised at Cambridge six months previously.

Mrs. Ross enjoyed the reputation of being a needlewoman of superior skill, and was the owner of an upholstery shop at her little home, 239 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The story goes that General Washington made an imperfect drawing of a Flag which embodied the Stripes and the new constellation afterwards provided by Congress. The thirteen Stars in the circle were six-pointed, and being peculiar to the British, Mrs. Ross suggested that a Star of five points would be more symmetrical and appropriate. The committee adopted it.

This story of the making of the first Stars and Stripes as early as 1776 comes from William J. Canby, a grandson of Mrs. Ross. In 1870 he read a paper on the American Flag before the Pennsylvania Historical Society, in which he said that when he was a boy, his grandmother related to him the particulars concerning the making of the Flag.



In all writings of Flag-making by Mrs. Ross, there is not a single recorded instance that a Flag with Stars was used during any portion of 1776. If Washington had assisted Mrs. Ross in designing the Flag at the time given by Mr. Canby, surely the patriotism of the commander-in-chief of the army would have inspired him to raise the Star-Spangled Banner when he caused the Declaration of Independence to be read to his assembled troops in New York on the 10th of July, 1776.

The annals of the American Congress do not say that any committee was appointed to design a Flag. Washington made no note of a visit to Mrs. Ross' house, and his writings do not contain a word that suggests when, where, or by whom the first American Flag was made. Neither do any of the distinguished historians of the Revolutionary period give us any light on this question. The newspapers of Philadelphia, issued at that time, did not chronicle any portion of the story as told by Mr. Canby. It recorded, however, on good authority, that Mrs. Ross made State colors for vessels and batteries prior to June 14th, 1777, but it was not until after the Stars and Stripes were ordained that she became a Government Flagmaker.

Newspapers of the early '90's commented that Washington was in Philadelphia in June, 1777, to receive instructions from Congress, and on this occasion he designed the first Flag, and that body immediately adopted the famous resolution which made his design the legalized National Flag. But this is not history. Washington was with the army at Middlebrook, New Jersey, continuously from the latter part of May to July 2nd, of that year.

There is hardly anything more surprising than the things which people generally do not know, and among those causes of astonishment in our country is the prevailing lack of knowledge concerning the origin of the American Flag.

However much we may live in uncertainty as to how the Nation's Flag was born, we do know that it was a new creation to symbolize American patriotism and independence, and from the third day of September, 1777, when the act of June the 14th was officially announced, the Star-Spangled Banner was inseparably associated with the army of the Revolution in all its trying experiences, its defeats and victories, and final triumph.

STAR FOR EVERY STATE - STATE FOR EVERY STAR

The Flag of 1794 was challenged by states which didn't like to be unrepresented, and in 1816 Representative Peter H. Wendover, of New York, moved to satisfy them by championing a measure which had for a slogan, "A STAR FOR EVERY STATE AND A STATE FOR EVERY STAR." Left out at that time was Tennessee (admitted 1796), Ohio (1802), Louisiana (1812), and Indiana (1816). Before action was taken, Mississippi was also admitted (1817) but on April 4, 1818, a measure passed both houses of Congress, which read:

"AN ACT TO ESTABLISH THE FLAG OF THE UNITED STATES"

Section 1. Be it enacted, etc., that from and after the fourth day of July next, the flag of the United States be thirteen horizontal stripes, alternate red and white; that the Union have twenty stars, white in a blue field.

Section 2. And be it further enacted, that on the admission of every state into the Union, one star be added to the Union of the flag; and that such addition shall take effect on the fourth of July next succeeding admission."

Anticipating the passage of his Flag measure, Mr. Wendover had ordered a new Flag for presentation to Congress to replace a ragged bunting Flag of 9 stripes, then flying over the Capitol in Washington. This flag was 18 feet by 27 feet, or in the proportion of 1 to 1.5; and the 20 stars formed one large star. Designed and donated by Capt. S. C. Reed, U. S. Navy, it was made under the supervision of his wife and forwarded from New York to Washington, where it was hoisted on April 13, 1818. It was Captain Reed who recommended reducing the stripes to 13, while increasing the number of stars, so that all states would be thus represented, and forming them into one great star.

On March 2, 1799, an Act of Congress had directed the President to establish an additional type of U. S. Flag for a special purpose. This, the Revenue Marine Service or Revenue Cutter (now the Coast Guard Flag), consists of sixteen perpendicular stripes, alternate red and white, the union consisting of the Coat of Arms of the United States surrounded by thirteen stars, dark blue, arranged in a semi-circle against a white field.

A Flag With A Beautiful Story

Colonel William Washington, a kinsman of General Washington, was commander of a cavalry force, and in 1780 was ordered to South Carolina. The story of the flag which led his command into several battles, is romantic and most interesting.

Soon after Colonel Washington went to Carolina, he became acquainted with Miss Jane Elliot, whose family lived ten miles west of Charleston. Between the two, a friendship was forged which easily ripened into mutual love. A happy circumstance made it convenient for the Colonel to pay a brief visit to his fiancee in the autumn of 1780, and when about to take his departure, Miss Elliot expressed the wish that she might soon hear good news of his "Flag and Fortune."

But the Colonel replied that his corps had no flag.

It is never by accident that love and a noble purpose meet. The young patriot, as if by a motive inspired, took her scissors and quickly cut from a large red damask curtain a portion sufficient to make a banner of fair size, and when it was properly fringed and attached to the curtain-pole, she presented it to him with the remark, "Take this, Colonel, and make it your standard."

The Flag's first victory was at Cowpens, Jan. 17, 1781, and it also led Colonel Washington's forces at Eutaw Springs on the 8th of the following September, when it became familiarly known as the Eutaw Flag.

ABOUT STARS AND STRIPES

The star is an ancient symbol of India, Persia and Egypt, representing Dominion, Power, Sovereignty. In the modern American sense it symbolizes lofty aspirations.

In heraldry, a star-shaped figure having sometimes five and sometimes six points is called a mullet. It represents a rowel of a spur, sometimes pierced, and usually of five points and often red in color, presumably from the blood of a horse, when used to control or increase its speed. The heraldic star of Germany, France, Belgium and the United States, is five-pointed; that of England is six-pointed.

Stripes were commonly used for various purposes. For instance, a stripe or ribbon was used to distinguish Generals of the Continental Army worn across the breast between the coat and waistcoat; for General Washington as Commander-in-Chief, a blue stripe; or a Major General, a purple stripe; for a Brigadier General, a pink stripe; for an Aide de Camp, a green stripe.

COMMODORE PERRY'S FLAG

Anyone fortunate to visit the U.S. Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland should certainly not fail to view the display of historic and interesting Flags and standards preserved in the Naval Museum. One of the most famous is the original "Don't Give Up The Ship" Flag flown by Commodore Perry in his noted victory over the British fleet on Lake Erie, Sept. 10, 1813. It was during the terrific encounter between the Shannon and the Chesapeake that Captain Lawrence gave his dying order of "Don't Give Up The Ship." In honor of Lawrence, Commodore Perry named his flagship —adopting his dying words as his battle slogan.

THE STAR-SPANGLED BANNER

The creator of this song, Francis Scott Key, was a lawyer by profession, and was born in Frederick County, Maryland, August 1, 1779. He died in Baltimore, Maryland on January 11, 1843. He is buried in Frederick, Maryland.

During the latter part of the month of August, 1814, Dr. William Beanes, a personal friend of Francis Scott Key, was captured by the British Army. Key, living in Baltimore at the time, wrote his mother, saying that he was going to plead with the British General Ross to release Dr. Beanes.

Proceeding to Chesapeake Bay, where the English fleet was massed, Key was kindly received by the British Admiral Cockrane. As the enemy was prepared to make a combined attack by land and sea on Fort McHenry, General Ross, while consenting to release Dr. Beanes, refused to do so immediately, stipulating that every member of the American party would be obliged to remain on the English ship "Surprise" until Fort McHenry was reduced to ashes or captured.

The British fleet poured a blazing shower of shells upon the fortress all during this eventful night, the 13th of September, 1814.

Standing at the rail of the English battleship during the terrific bombardment, Key could see from time to time, by the glare of the rockets and flashes of the cannon that the American Flag was still waving triumphantly over the fort.

During this supreme moment "at the dawn's early light," and the Stars and Stripes still waving triumphantly, Francis Scott Key penned those immortal words.

About a week after the battle, the *Baltimore American* of Sept. 21, 1814, published the song for the first time with the following remarks:

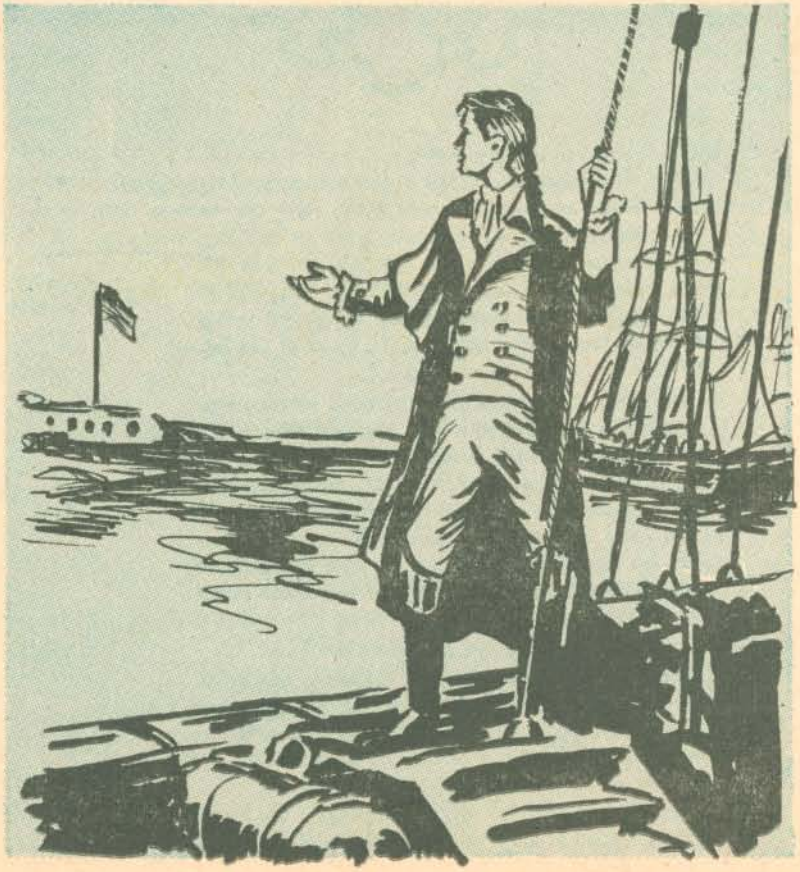
"This song was composed under the following circumstances—a gentleman left Baltimore in a flag of truce, for the purpose of getting released from the British fleet a friend of his who had been captured at Marlborough. He went as far as the mouth of the Patuxent, and was not permitted to return lest the intended attack upon Baltimore should be disclosed. He was therefore brought up the bay to the mouth of the Patapsco, where his flag (of truce) vessel was kept under the guns of the frigate (the "Surprise), and was compelled to witness the bombardment of Fort McHenry, which the admiral had boasted he could carry in a few hours. He watched the flag of the fort through the whole day, with an anxiety that can be better felt than described, until the night prevented him from seeing it. In the night he watched the bombshells, and at early dawn his eye was again greeted by the proudly waving flag of his country."

The *American Historical Record* in January, 1873, notes that Francis Scott Key composed this song while pacing the deck of the cartel ship Minden, between the hours of twelve midnight and dawn. This ship has been generally credited as being the vessel aboard which was composed The Star-Spangled Banner, however, she was not one of the English fleet at the time of the bombardment of Fort McHenry. 'Being no more fit for duty'—the Minden, from 1854 to 1859, was anchored off Hong Kong, China as a hospital ship. In 1859, when she was broken up, souvenir hunters by patriotic Americans swarmed over her, stripping her to the water line, on the assumption that aboard her deck was composed The Star-Spangled Banner.

Francis Scott Key's movements during that memorable night are recorded reliably in another writing. He is reputed to have eyed every shell as it left the English cannons, lending an ear breathlessly to ascertain if any explosion ensued. As the night dragged on, he did not know whether the fort had surrendered or the attack had been abandoned.

With intense anxiety he paced the deck in painful suspense. Suddenly, as the dawn was breaking in the sky, he turned his field glass to the fort, uncertain as to whether or not he would see the Stars and Stripes still flying. To his amazement and understandable delight, he saw that 'our Flag was still there.'

Our National Anthem was first sung in a small one-story house next to a theatre on Holiday Street in Baltimore, Maryland. Occupied by one Captain MacCauley, it was used by actors who "most did congregate" to prepare themselves for their daily military drill. During these times, every male was a soldier. A soldier, Ferdinand Durang, it is reliably reported, stood up on a delapidated chair and for the first time sang this beautiful song. Everyone in attendance joined in at times.



Francis Scott Key Witnessing Bombardment

Fort McHenry Flag Rests In Smithsonian Institute

The music which was adopted for The Star-Spangled Banner is taken from an old English song, entitled 'To Anacreon in Heaven.' During the latter part of the 18th century, a group called 'The Anacreontic," congregated at the 'Crown and Anchor,' in the Strand, London, England. President of this Anacreontic Society was a Ralph Tomlinson, Esq., who wrote the words of the song adopted by the club. A John Stafford Smith wrote the music. It was published between the years 1770-75 by its composer and sold at his house, 7 Warwick St., Spring Garden, London.

Still in a tolerable state of preservation is the flag of Fort McHenry, whose broad stripes and bright stars inspired Francis Scott Key. It rests in the Smithsonian Institute, Washington, D.C. Its size was originally approximately 42 by 30 feet, however, approximately one-quarter of it has been nibbled away by decay. Mrs. Mary Pickersgill of Baltimore, Maryland, is credited with having made it.

Three copies of the Star-Spangled Banner by Francis Scott Key are known to exist. The Library of Congress and the Pennsylvania Historical Society each are in possession of one. Judge J. H. Nicholson, Key's brother-in-law, was given the third. For 93 years it remained in the Nicholson family until they sold it in 1907 to Henry Walters of Baltimore, Maryland. It was purchased in 1934 from the Walters' estate or $26,400 and then resold to the Maryland Historical Society for the identical price—Mrs. Thomas Courtney Jenkins of Baltimore, in honor of her mother-in-law, Mrs. Catherine Key Jenkins, daughter of a first cousin of Francis Scott Key, donated the purchase price in this last instance.

THE STAR-SPANGLED BANNER

Oh, say, can you see, by the dawn's early light,
What so proudly we hailed at the twilight's last gleaming?
Whose broad stripes and bright stars, thro' the perilous fight,
O'er the ramparts we watched, were so gallantly streaming.
And the rockets' red glare, the bombs bursting in air,
Gave proof through the night that our flag was still there.
Oh, say, does that star-spangled banner yet wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave?

On the shore dimly seen, thro' the mists of the deep,
Where the foe's haughty host in dread silence reposes,
What is that which the breeze, o'er the towering steep,
As it fitfully blows, half conceals, half discloses?
Now it catches the gleam of the morning's first beam,
In full glory reflected, now shines on the stream;
'Tis the star-spangled banner; oh, long may it wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave.

Oh, thus be it ever when freemen shall stand,
Between their loved homes and the war's desolation;
Blest with vict'ry and peace, may the heav'n-rescued land
Praise the Power that has made and preserved us a nation.
Then conquer we must, when our cause it is just,
And this be our motto: "In God is our trust";
And the star-spangled banner in triumph shall wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave.

WASHINGTON'S COAT-OF-ARMS

The spread eagle of our Nation Coat-of-Arms and Great Seal of t United States may have been sugge ed by George Washington's Coat-o Arms, which contained three sta (five-pointed) and two stripes. crest consisted of a raven with win outspread.

When a subject so important a far-reaching as the design of our N tional Flag was being considered a discussed, it is highly improbable th General Washington was not consu ed. His modesty and dignity were w known, as was that of his most in mate advisors and counselors. Hen this may be the reason for the lack private or official communications letters disclosing definitely any preci information which dominated the ori inal idea or design of our Nation Emblem.

No records are available as to wh the American Flag became popular known as "The Stars and Stripes Many historians have likened t "Stars and Stripes" to the Coat-o Arms of the Washington Famil which dates back to Sulgrave Mano England, 1539. "Stars and Stripe seems to be purely an America phrase, descriptive of the Sta Spangled Banner and has no conne tion with the Stars and Stripes George Washington's Coat-of-Arms.

Martin F. Tupper, an English wr ter, in a play in the 1870's, wrote th the idea for the United States Fl was suggested by George Washingto Coat-of-Arms.

Facts About The Flag

A FEDERAL LAW PROVIDE that a trademark cannot be registere which consists of, or comprises amon other things, "the flag, coat-of-arm or other insignia of the United State or any simulation thereof."

THE ORIGIN OF THE HAN SALUTE, rendered either to an of cer or to the flag, is obscure. It supposed to have originated at th time of the Crusades. It appears be a military substitute for raisin the hat as a token of respect.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

STATE	CAPITOL	SETTLED	ENTERED UNION
Alabama	Montgomery	1702	1819, Dec. 14
Alaska	Juneau	1784	1959, Jan. 3
Arizona	Phoenix	1848	1912, Feb. 14
Arkansas	Little Rock	1785	1836, June 15
California	Sacramento	1769	1850, Sept. 9
Colorado	Denver	1858	1876, Aug. 1
Connecticut	Hartford	1635	1788, Jan. 9
Delaware	Dover	1638	1787, Dec. 7
Florida	Tallahassee	1565	1845, Mar. 3
Georgia	Atlanta	1733	1788, Jan. 2
Hawaii	Honolulu	1778	1959, Aug. 21
Idaho	Boise	1842	1890, July 3
Illinois	Springfield	1720	1818, Dec. 3
Indiana	Indianapolis	1733	1816, Dec. 11
Iowa	Des Moines	1788	1846, Dec. 28
Kansas	Topeka	1727	1861, Jan. 29
Kentucky	Frankfort	1774	1792, June 1
Louisiana	Baton Rouge	1699	1812, Apr. 30
Maine	Augusta	1624	1820, Mar. 15
Maryland	Annapolis	1634	1788, Apr. 28
Massachusetts	Boston	1620	1788, Feb. 6
Michigan	Lansing	1668	1837, Jan. 26
Minnesota	St. Paul	1805	1858, May 11
Mississippi	Jackson	1699	1817, Dec. 10
Missouri	Jefferson City	1764	1821, Aug. 10
Montana	Helena	1809	1889, Nov. 8
Nebraska	Lincoln	1847	1867, Mar. 1
Nevada	Carson City	1850	1864, Oct. 31
New Hampshire	Concord	1623	1788, June 21
New Jersey	Trenton	1664	1787, Dec. 18
New Mexico	Santa Fe	1605	1912, Jan. 6
New York	Albany	1614	1788, July 26
North Carolina	Raleigh	1650	1789, Nov. 21
North Dakota	Bismark	1766	1889, Nov. 2
Ohio	Columbus	1788	1803, Mar. 1
Oklahoma	Oklahoma City	1889	1907, Nov. 16
Oregon	Salem	1811	1859, Feb. 14
Pennsylvania	Harrisburg	1682	1787, Dec. 12
Rhode Island	Providence	1636	1790, May 29
South Carolina	Columbia	1670	1788, May 23
South Dakota	Pierre	1856	1889, Nov. 2
Tennessee	Nashville	1757	1796, June 1
Texas	Austin	1691	1845, Dec. 29
Utah	Salt Lake City	1847	1896, Jan. 4
Vermont	Montpielier	1724	1791, Mar. 4
Virginia	Richmond	1607	1788, June 25
Washington	Olympia	1811	1889, Nov. 11
West Virginia	Charleston	1727	1863, June 20
Wisconsin	Madison	1766	1848, May 29
Wyoming	Cheyenne	1834	1890, July 10

PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES

No. NAME	NATIVE STATE	INAUGURATED	BORN	DIED
1.—George Washington	Va.	1789	1732	1799
2.—John Adams	Mass.	1797	1735	1826
3.—Thomas Jefferson	Va.	1801	1743	1826
4.—James Madison	Va.	1809	1751	1836
5.—James Monroe	Va.	1817	1758	1831
6.—John Quincy Adams	Mass.	1825	1767	1848
7.—Andrew Jackson	S. C.	1829	1767	1845
8.—Martin Van Buren	N. Y.	1837	1782	1862
9.—William H. Harrison	Va.	1841	1773	1841
10.—John Tyler	Va.	1841	1790	1862
11.—James K. Polk	N. C.	1845	1795	1849
12.—Zachary Taylor	Va.	1849	1784	1850
13.—Millard Fillmore	N. Y.	1850	1800	1874
14.—Franklin Pierce	N. H.	1853	1804	1869
15.—James Buchanan	Penn.	1857	1791	1868
16.—Abraham Lincoln	Ky.	1861	1809	1865
17.—Andrew Johnson	N. C.	1865	1808	1875
18.—Ulysses S. Grant	Ohio	1869	1822	1885
19.—Rutherford B. Hayes	Ohio	1877	1822	1893
20.—James A. Garfield	Ohio	1881	1831	1881
21.—Chester A. Arthur	Vt.	1881	1830	1886
22.—Grover Cleveland	N. J.	1885	1837	1908
23.—Benjamin Harrison	Ohio	1889	1833	1901
24.—Grover Cleveland	N. J.	1893	1837	1908
25.—William McKinley	Ohio	1897	1843	1901
26.—Theodore Roosevelt	N. Y.	1901	1858	1919
27.—William H. Taft	Ohio	1905	1857	1930
28.—Woodrow Wilson	Va.	1913	1856	1924
29.—Warren G. Harding	Ohio	1921	1865	1923
30.—Calvin Coolidge	Vt.	1923	1872	1933
31.—Herbert Clark Hoover	Iowa	1929	1874	
32.—Franklin D. Roosevelt	N. Y.	1933	1882	1945
33.—Harry S. Truman	Mo.	1945	1884	
34.—Dwight D. Eisenhower	Texas	1953	1890	
35.—John F. Kennedy	Mass.	1961	1917	

THE PRESIDENT'S FLAG

The Flag of the President of the United States is a dark blue, rectangular background on which appears the coat of arms of the President in proper colors.

When the President visits a vessel of the United States, the President's Flag is broken at the main the moment he reaches the deck and is kept flying as long as he is on board.

When the President is embarked on a boat, he usually directs that his Flag be displayed from the staff in the bow of his barge. When he passes in a boat flying his flag, vessels of the navy parade the full guards. Four ruffles are given on the drum, four flourishes are sounded on the bugle, the National Anthem is played by the band; and officers and men salute.

One of the Largest Flags Ever Made

One of the largest flags ever put together in the United States was made in the 1890's by Miss Josephine Mulford of Madison, New Jersey. The flag was 100 by 65 feet; the blue field was 40 by 35 feet; each star measured two feet eight inches across; the stripes were five feet wide; and the flag contained as many stitches as there were soldiers in the Spanish-American War—325,000.

Miss Mulford made five of the stars in the historic places of the States they represent. The Pennsylvania star was made in Philadelphia, partly in the house of Betsy Ross in the very room in which, it is claimed by some writers, the first American flag was made in 1776; partly in Carpenter Hall, in the room where the first Continental Congress met, and partly while sitting in John Hancock's chair at Independence Hall, which he occupied when he signed the Declaration of Independence.

The New Jersey star was made in Washington's headquarters at Morristown. The Maryland star was made at Fort McHenry in honor of Francis Scott Key's flag—our everlasting Star-Spangled Banner. The Virginia star was made in the Lafayette room at Washington's home, Mount Vernon. The New York star represents two victories. It was made in the long room at Fraunce's Tavern, where Washington bade farewell to his officers after the Revolution. What happened to the flag is not known.

Corregidor Flag Fragment

A priceless exhibit at the West Point (N.Y.) Museum is a small two-by-three-inch piece of red bunting from the flag lowered at Corregidor after five months of defying the Japanese.

Colonel Paul D. Bunker, then Seward Defense Commander, was plagued with the unhappy duty of burning his flag before the enemy could lay a hand on it. However, he managed to cut a fragment from it and hide it under a patch in his shirt.

He kept the piece of the Flag close to his heart until he fell ill of blood poisoning in a Manila prison. Sensing death close at hand, he secretly passed half of it to a fellow prisoner, Col. Delbert Ausmus. Ausmus, perhaps, would be fortunate enough to get home with it.

The Colonel died in a Formosa prison. Ausmus, transferred to Manchuria was set free and returned to Washington where he delivered his momento to the War Department. At the request of Colonel Bunker's widow, it was presented to the West Point Academy.

The largest collection of military flags in America are displayed in the West Point Museum. There are more than 700 flags with about one-third of them being Stars and Stripes.

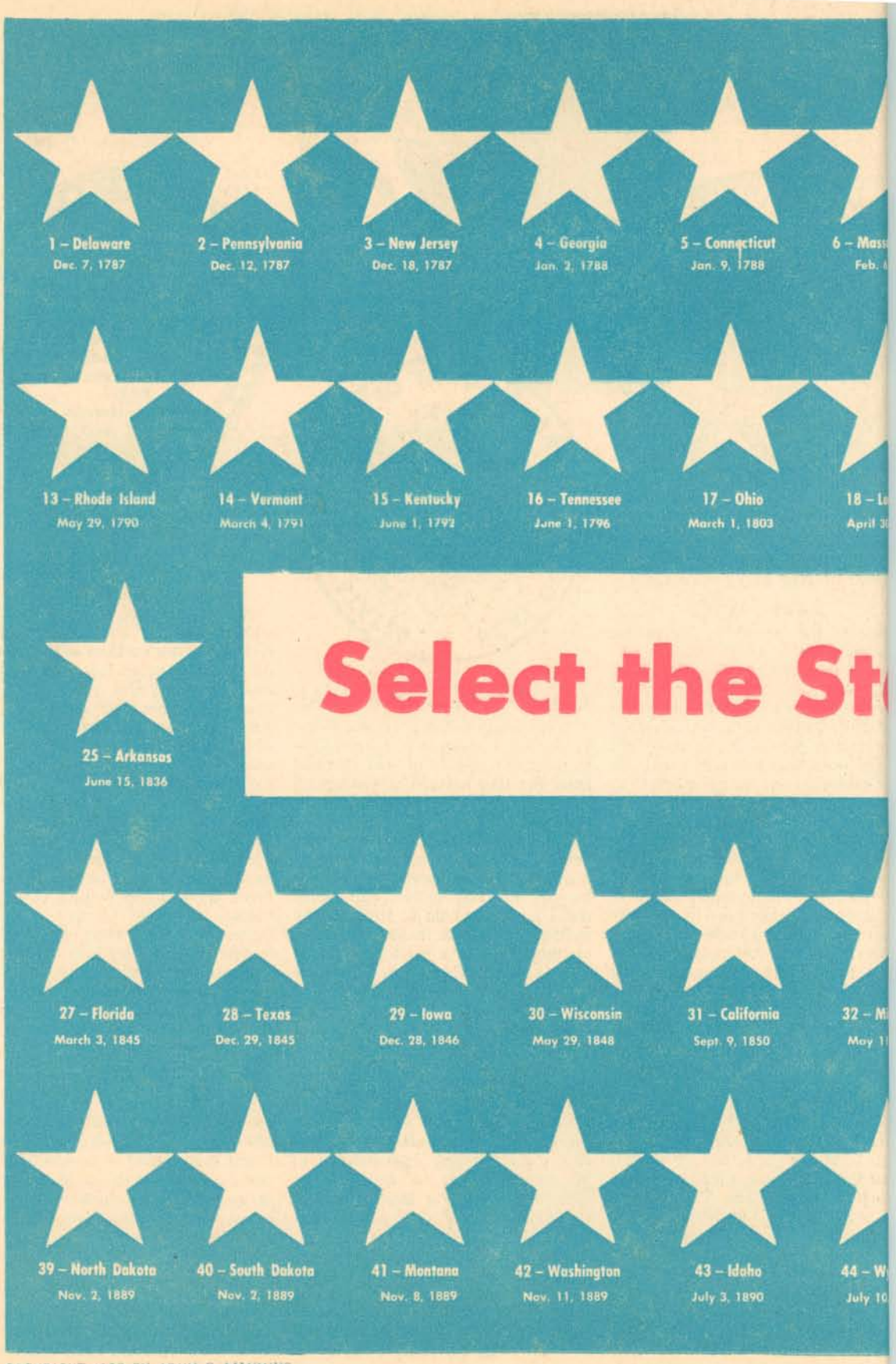
HOME-MADE FLAG MATERIAL

A good piece of history connected with the Flag of our country is that relating to the material out of which our Flags are made. It is a strange fact that for eighty-nine years after the Stars and Stripes were adopted by the American Congress, they were made of foreign material. All through the war of 1812, and even through the Civil War, no American soldier marched or fought under a yard of American bunting. The reasons for this condition of things were two: First, no one knew how to make it; and second, no manufacturer dared to invest money in the bunting enterprise because he could not compete with Great Britain, for there was no protection duty on Flag bunting.

General Benjamin F. Butler, at the request of the Secretary of War, undertook, with the aid of some young friends in Lowell, Massachusetts, to make a good article of Flag bunting. A man was sent to England to learn the process of making it.

In 1865, Congress put a duty of forty percent on bunting, and that afforded ample protection. Twelve looms were started in Lowell, and the business increased so rapidly that within twelve years, thirteen thousand looms were engaged in making bunting that could not be surpassed in quality by that manufactured in Great Britain.

It is worthy of special note that the first American Flag made of American bunting was hoisted over the capitol at Washington in February, 1866.



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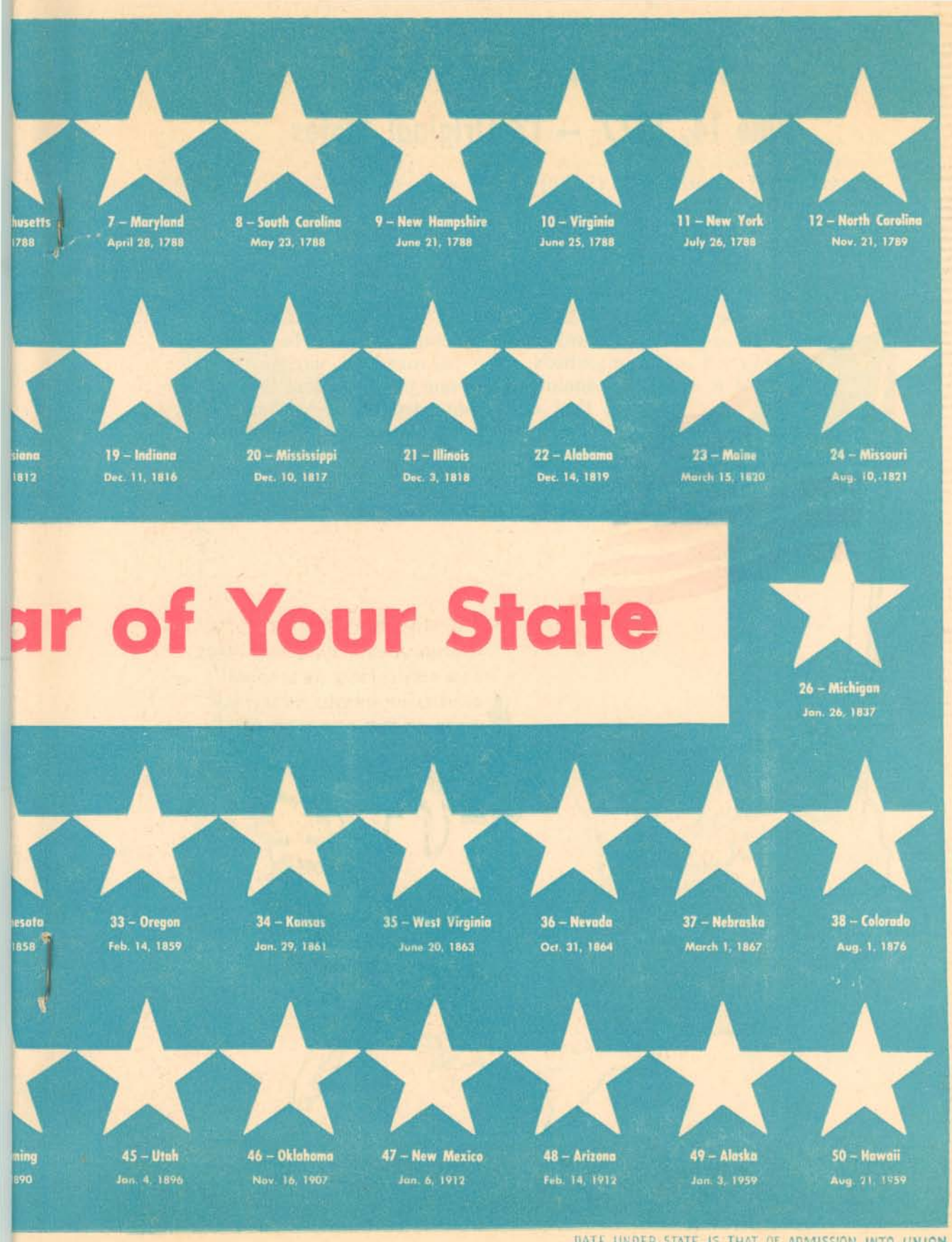
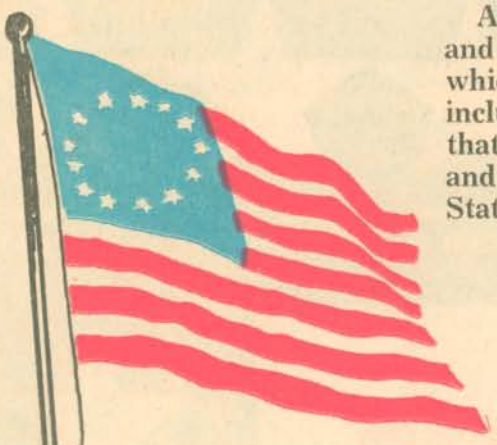
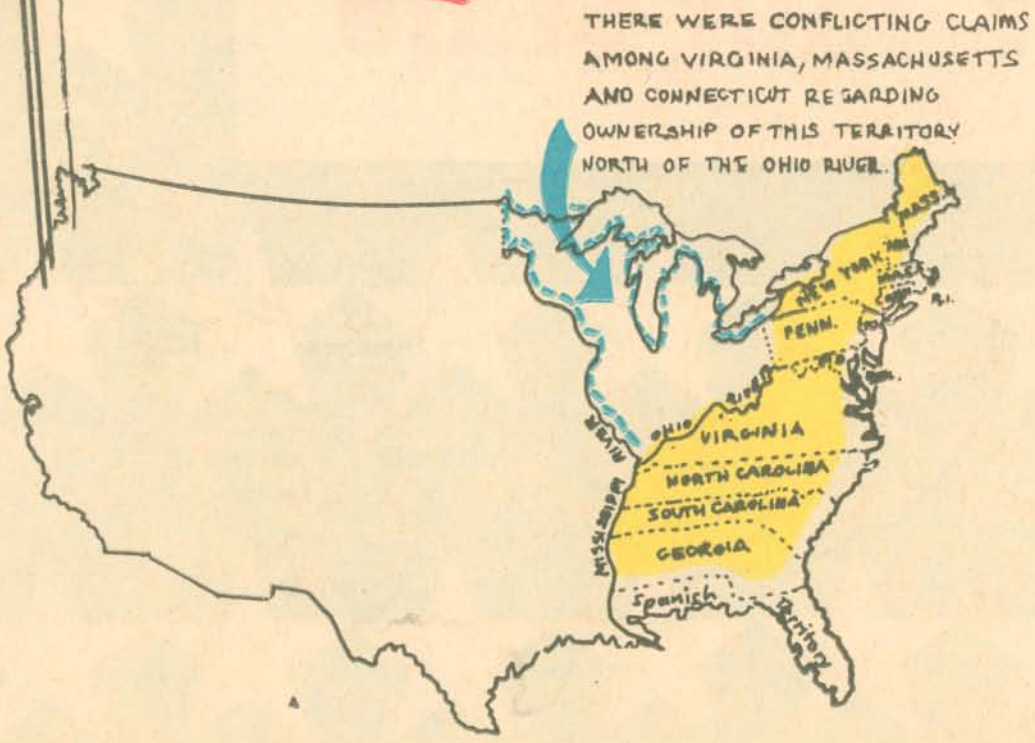


..DATE UNDER STATE IS THAT OF ADMISSION INTO UNION

"The First Stars and Stripes"
June 14, 1777 -- 13 Original States

Adopted June 14, 1777, our first "Stars and Stripes" contained thirteen stars which were arranged in various ways, including the one pictured here to denote that our Union would be without end and to symbolize equality of the different States.



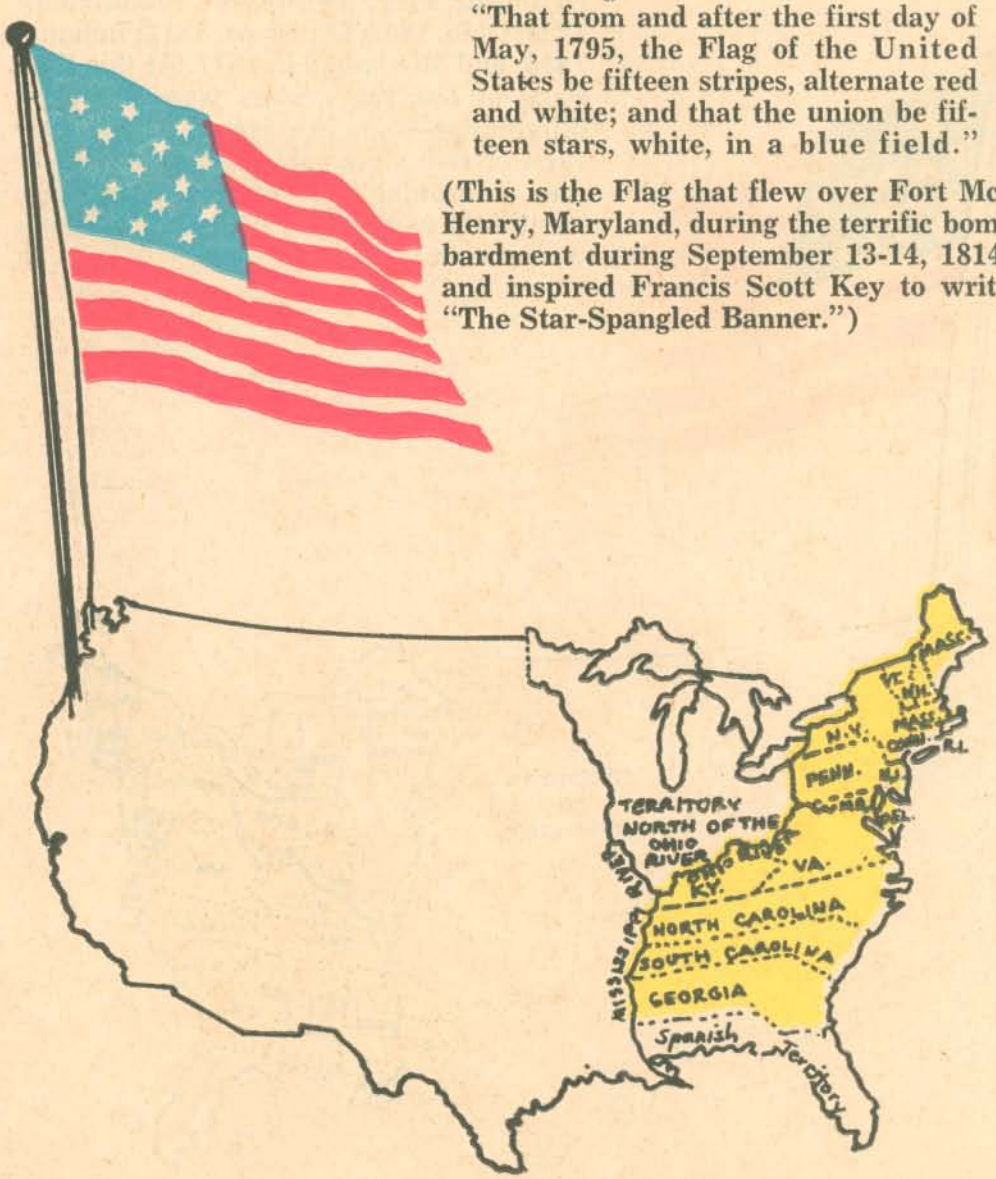


The United States Flag From 1795 to 1818

In 1791, the State of Vermont was admitted into the Union, followed immediately (1792) by Kentucky. Inhabitants of these two States were desirous of having their States recognized in the Flag, so Congress, on January 12, 1794, enacted the following law:

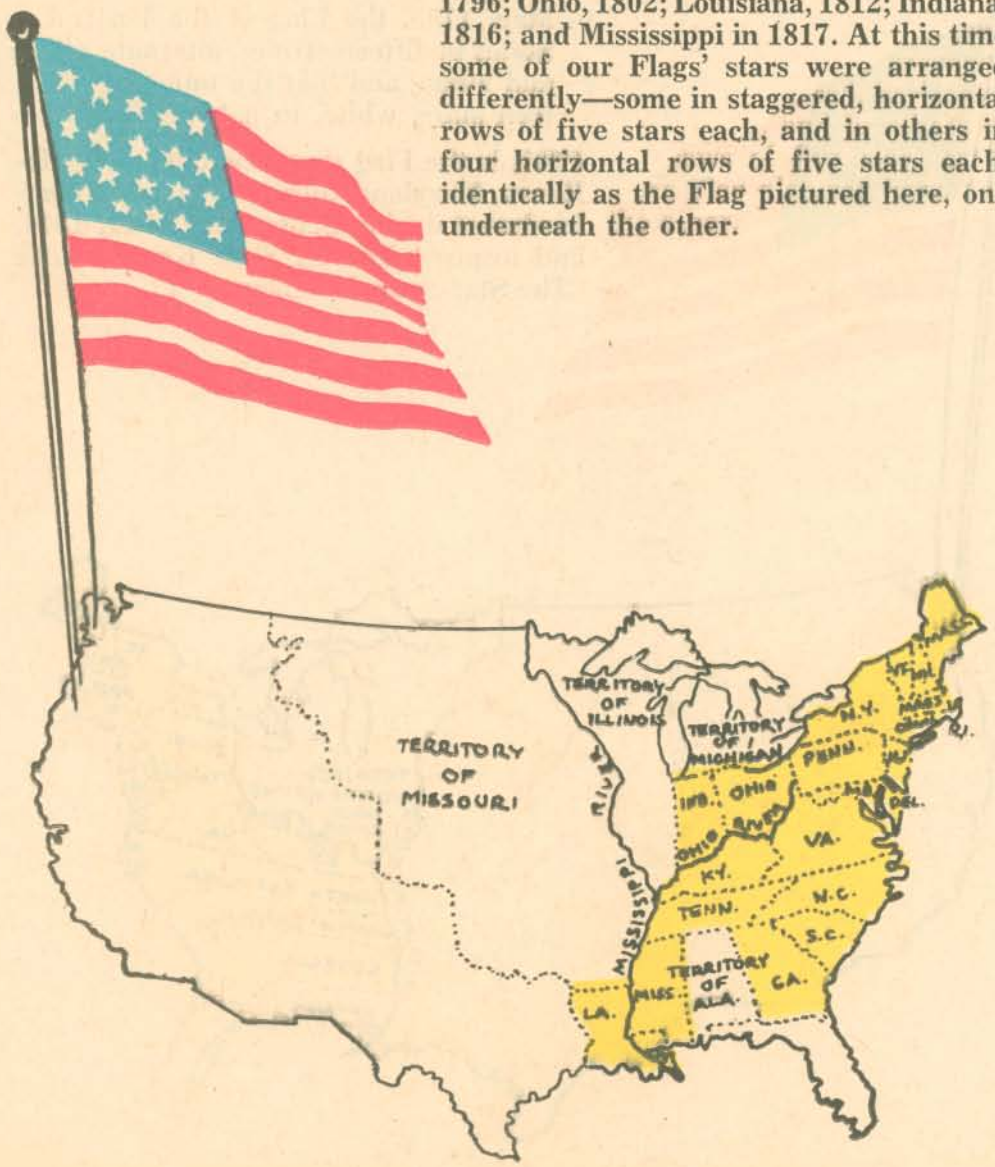
> "That from and after the first day of May, 1795, the Flag of the United States be fifteen stripes, alternate red and white; and that the union be fifteen stars, white, in a blue field."

(This is the Flag that flew over Fort McHenry, Maryland, during the terrific bombardment during September 13-14, 1814, and inspired Francis Scott Key to write "The Star-Spangled Banner.")



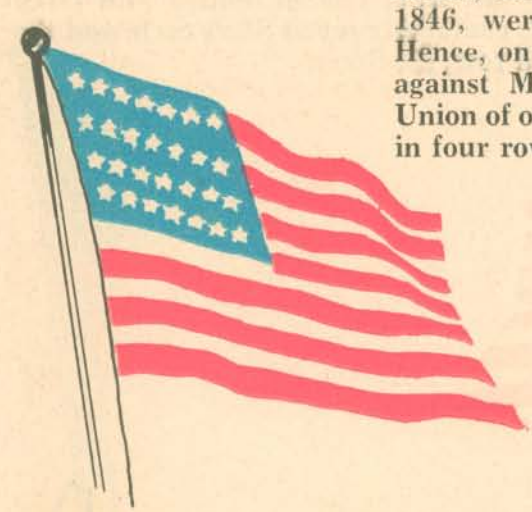
The Flag of the U. S. in 1818 With 20 States in the Unio

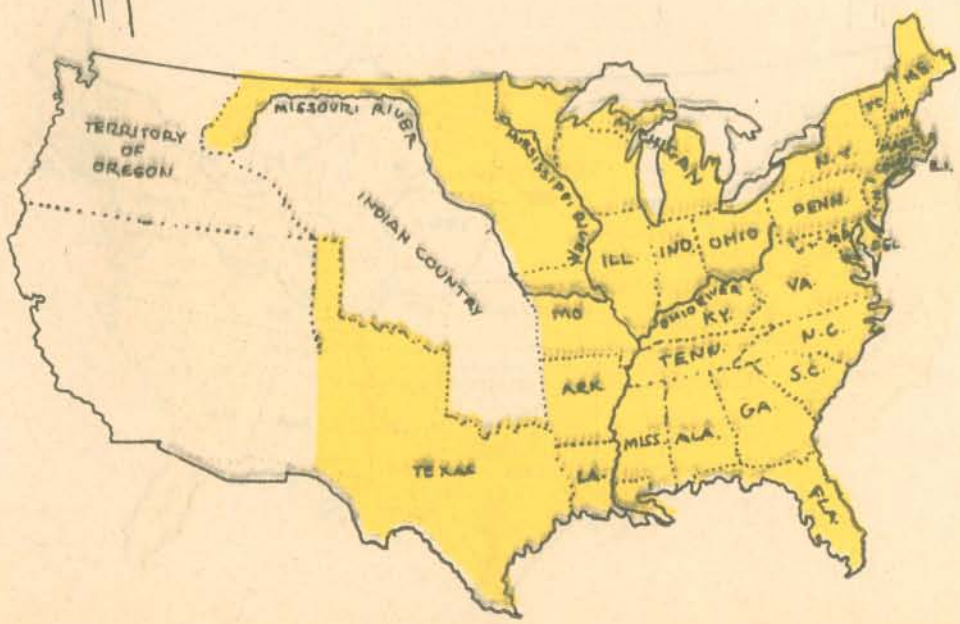
In 1818, the following States were added to our Flag: Tennessee admitted in 1796; Ohio, 1802; Louisiana, 1812; Indiana, 1816; and Mississippi in 1817. At this time some of our Flags' stars were arranged differently—some in staggered, horizontal rows of five stars each, and in others in four horizontal rows of five stars each, identically as the Flag pictured here, one underneath the other.



At the Beginning of the Mexican War
In 1846 -- 28 Stars in the Flag

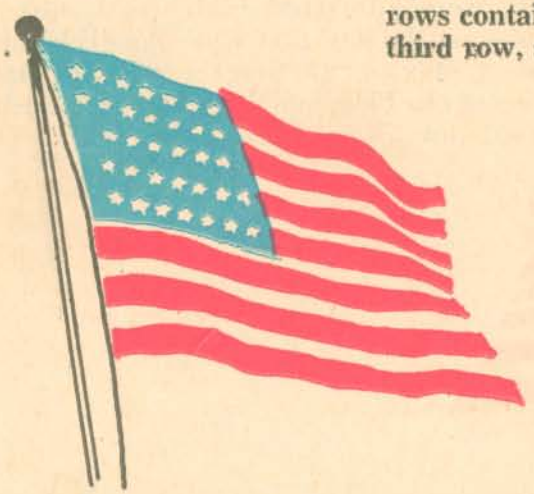
In 1817, Mississippi was admitted into the Union. Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Illinois, Maine, Michigan, Missouri and Texas, during that period ending May 13, 1846, were admitted into the Union. Hence, on the day that war was declared against Mexico, 28 Stars composed the Union of our Flag, and they were arranged in four rows of seven each.

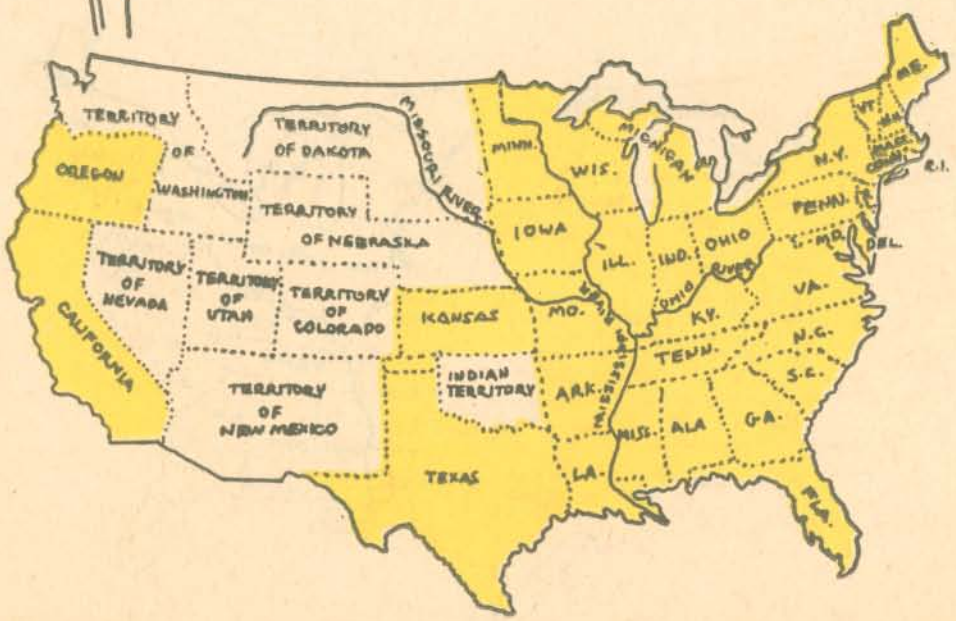




Start of the Civil War April 12, 1861 -- 34 Stars

From the beginning of the Mexican War to 1861, six more States—California, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Oregon and Wisconsin made their entrance into the Union. At the start of the Civil War, there were thirty-four Stars in the Flag of our Country—the first, second, fourth and fifth rows containing seven Stars each, and the third row, six Stars.

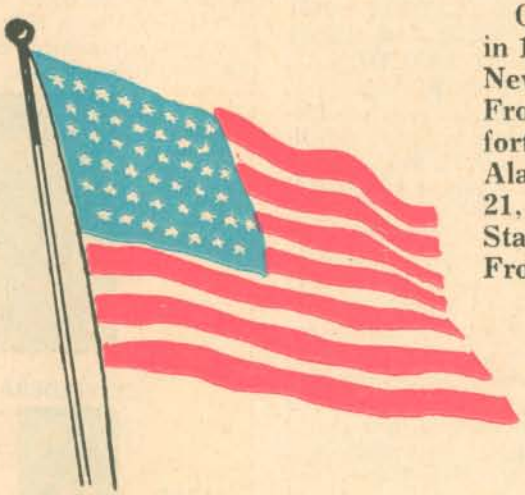


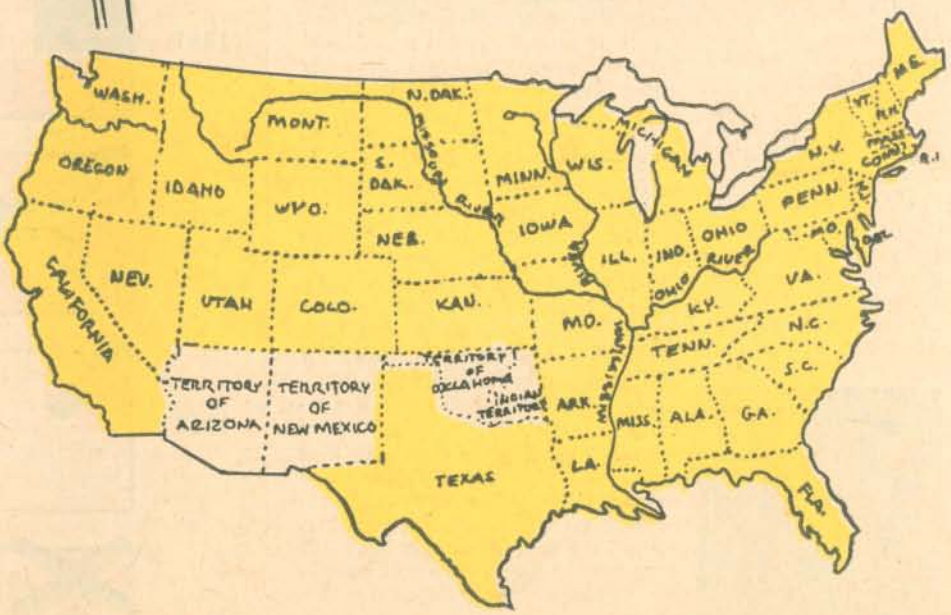


At Beginning of Spanish-American War
45 Stars in the Flag - April 18, 1898

From the time that General Lee surrendered to General Grant at Appomattox, April 9, 1865, to 1898, when the United States declared war against Spain, nine more States were admitted into the Union. These were Colorado, Idaho, Nebraska, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, Washington and Wyoming. These made a total of forty-five States in the Union. The Stars were arranged in six horizontal rows. Three rows of eight Stars each, and three rows of seven Stars each.

Oklahoma was admitted into the Union in 1907, and the territories of Arizona and New Mexico were made States in 1912. From 1912 to 1959 our Flag contained forty-eight Stars, until the admission of Alaska (Jan. 3, 1959) and Hawaii (Aug. 21, 1959). Today the glorious United States Flag possesses fifty Stars. (See Front Cover.)





THE STARS AND BARS

As might be anticipated, the official Flags established by the Confederacy during the Civil War included the colors red, white and blue as well as the stars and stripes. Of course, this Flag was not referred to as the Stars and Stripes—rather, as Stars and Bars.

The first Flag of the Confederacy, adopted March 4, 1861, consisted of three stripes, alternate red and white, of same width and a canton (square) of blue containing seven stars, white, and five-pointed, in a circle. Each star representative of each state then in secession.

Generals Beauregard, Johnston and Smith of the Confederate Army, on September, 1861, introduced what later became known as the Southern Cross of Confederate Battle Flag, but the Confederate Congress never legalized this Flag. It consisted of a square field of red with a cross of blue with 13 white five-pointed stars on the arms of the cross. At the Battle of Manassas, General Beauregard observed that it was exceedingly difficult to tell the difference between the Stars and Stripes of the Union and the Stars and Bars of the Confederacy. Both sides accused each other of using each other's Flags to cause confusion.

In April, 1863, the Confederate Congress formally adopted another Flag. This one being a white field, twice as long as its width, with the Battle Flag as a canton in form of a square of two-thirds of the width of the Flag. Thirteen stars remaining, despite the fact that there were only eleven Confederate States. All Confederate Flags contained five-pointed stars.

This standard, although altered, also became objectionable because it was difficult to distinguish it from a white flag of truce—the red and blue canton was easily hidden when the Flag hung lifeless from a staff. Also, the white field became easily soiled. An act of the Confederate Congress on March 4, 1865 overcame these objections. A red vertical stripe was added to the outer half of the Flag beyond the canton.

ABE LINCOLN

THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA

The first Southern state to vote to leave the Union was South Carolina. At a convention of the people at Charleston on Dec. 20, 1860, an ordinance was adopted to repeal the 1788 ratification of the United States Constitution, thereby seceding from the Union. The governor of the state proclaimed the act on Dec. 24, 1860.

Other states to secede were as follows:—

Mississippi	Jan. 9, 1861
Florida	Jan. 10, 1861
Alabama	Jan. 11, 1861
Georgia	Jan. 19, 1861
Louisiana	Jan. 26, 1861
Texas	Feb. 1, 1861
Virginia	Apr. 17, 1861
Arkansas	May 6, 1861
North Carolina	May 21, 1861
Tennessee	June 8, 1861

PRESIDENT LINCOLN AND THE FLAG

When President-elect Abraham Lincoln left his home in Springfield, Illinois on February 11, 1861, he was presented with a picture of the Flag of the Union bearing an inscription on its folds taken from the 4th to 9th verses of the 1st chapter of Joshua, in which Joshua was commanded to reign over the whole land, the last verse being: "Have not I commanded thee? Be strong and of a good courage; be not afraid, neither be thou dismayed: for the Lord thy God is with thee whithersoever thou goest." Abraham Kohn, city clerk of Chicago, made the presentation. Lincoln was visibly impressed by this action, asking the audience congregated at the railway station to pray for him that he might receive the Divine guidance in the responsibilities he was about to encounter, without which he could not succeed, but with which success was undoubtedly certain.

When President Lincoln reached Philadelphia on his memorable journey to Washington in February, 1861, he was informed by a detective that his enemies were plotting against his life, and that it would be unsafe for him to appear prominently in public.

Mr. Lincoln heard the officer's statement in detail and then said: "I have promised to raise the American Flag on old Independence Hall tomorrow morning—the anniversary of Washington's birthday—and in the afternoon to attend a reception by the Pennsylvania Legislature, and both of these engagements I shall keep if it costs me my life."

The following morning he was escorted to Independence Hall, and after a brief address to the people from a platform, he was publicly invited to raise a new flag. He hoisted the flag to the top of the staff amid the cheers of a vast concourse of people.

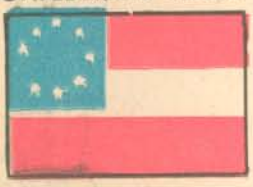
JEFFERSON DAVIS

On Oct. 16, 1861, eleven States cast their 109 electoral votes for Jefferson Davis as president of the Confederate States of America, inaugurating him in Richmond, Virginia, Feb. 22, 1862. This Confederate government was in operation there until April 2, 1865, when the cabinet forsook Richmond and fled farther South. Taken prisoner in Georgia, May 11, 1865, Davis was confined in Fortress Monroe, Virginia. He was never brought to trial although he was twice indicted for treason. He was permitted to leave for Canada after his release on bond May 4, 1867. On Dec. 25, 1868, he was given a full pardon by the general amnesty proclamation. He died in New Orleans Dec. 6, 1889 and in 1893 his body was transferred to Hollywood cemetery, Richmond, Va.

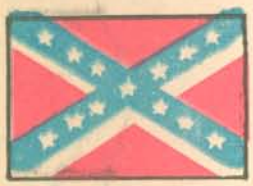
JEFF DAVIS

CONFEDERATE FLAGS

1861

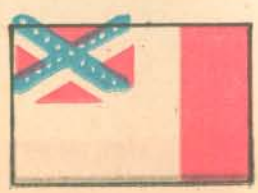


BATTLE FLAG



1863

1864



THE STORY OF BARBARA FRIETCHIE

By far one of the most charming episodes of the War between the States is credited to a daring old lady who defied the Confederate Army as it passed through Frederick, Virginia, on the 6th of September, 1862. Her name was immortalized in a poem by John Greenleaf Whittier.

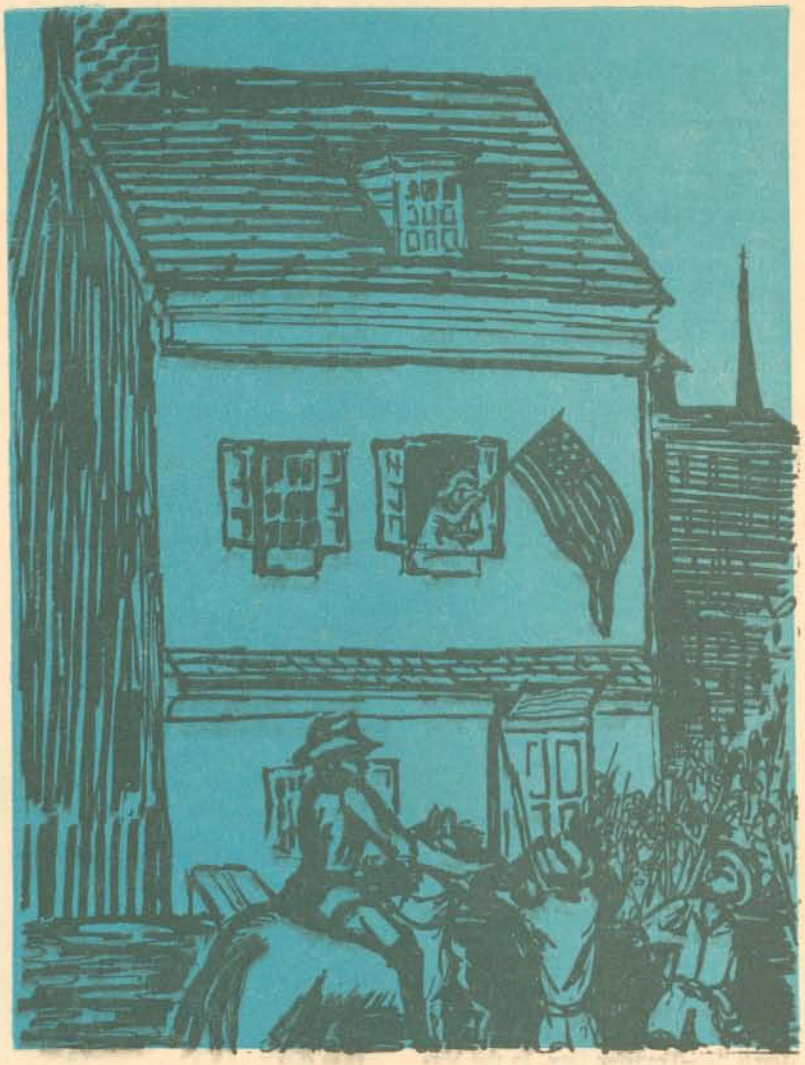
When General Robert E. Lee's army (the story goes) occupied Frederick, a widow lady, Mrs. Barbara Frietchie, aged ninety-seven years, had the audacity to hang perilously from an attic window and display the only Union Flag in the city. As General Stonewall Jackson, leading the advance of Lee's army entered the City of Frederick, every Stars and Stripes was lowered and every business place and dwelling was closed. All inhabitants remained indoors, the streets were without a soul.

However, Barbara Frietchie, grasping one of the many Union Flags in her possession, climbed to the top of her house, threw open an attic window and defiantly began waving the Flag. The order "Halt! Fire!" was given by the company commander, and immediately a barrage of bullets were directed at the window from which the Flag was displayed.

The Flag immediately drooped as the flag-staff was partly severed. Undaunted, the old lady quickly broke away the fragment, and, grabbing the stump with the Flag attached to it, stretched as far out the window as she could and again began waving the Stars and Stripes over the heads of the soldiers crying in a tone filled with anger and sorrow, "Fire at this old head, then, boys; it is not more venerable than your Flag."

With looks of disconsolation, the soldiers passed in utter silence, firing no more, whereupon Mrs. Frietchie again placed the Stars and Stripes in its place, where, during the entire occupation of the Confederate soldiers in the city, it waved without again being molested.

Shortly after the Union army drove the Confederate soldiers from the city she died . . . perhaps from the joy of the presence of the Unionists, perhaps from the excitement and fatigue she experienced in the 'lionization' that she was tendered from those persons who dared not emulate her courage, but who did see fit to honor her act. Born Dec. 3, 1766, she died at Frederick on Dec. 18, 1862.



SOUTHERN RESPECT FOR THE FLAG

There were many instances of love for the old Flag on the Southern side during the Civil War. Even among those who fought under the Stars and Bars there was not wholly lacking a recognition of the superiority of the Stars and Stripes. As a Union soldier talked with a group of Confederate soldiers on his way from Columbus to Richmond as a prisoner of war, he was asked why the North made such a fuss over their flag, as if that were the only thing worth having and fighting for. Before he could reply, another Confederate spoke up warmly:

"Oh, well, as to that, the Stars and Stripes are just the sauciest rag to fight under that ever swung on a battlefield; and I don't wonder they like that flag."

Any old soldier on the Union side could have said amen to this sentiment.

The Hard Experiences of the Fifth New Hampshire

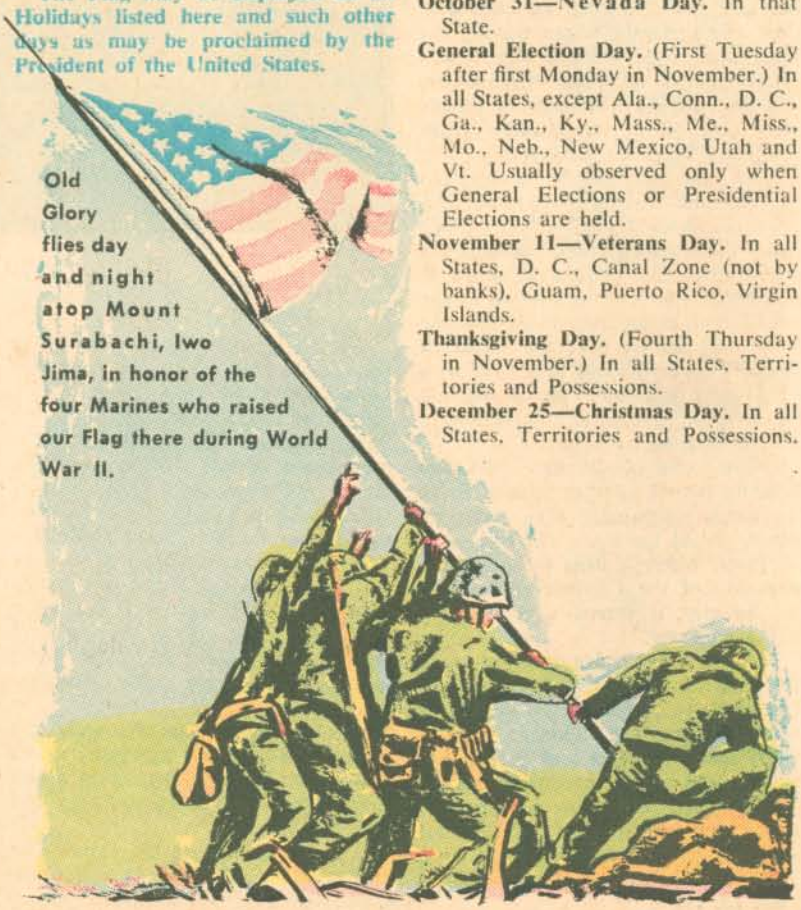
The original flag carried by the Fifth New Hampshire during the war between the states was shot to pieces at the battle of Fredericksburg. In that engagement the flag was borne by Color-Sergeant Reuel G. Austin, who was wounded; by Sergeant George S. Cove, who also was dangerously wounded, and finally by Sergeant John R. McCrillis. It is related that during the battle, Captain James B. Perry received a mortal wound. He could not be taken to the rear because of the terrific firing by the enemy.

Lying where he fell, he said: "I know I cannot recover from this wound, but I would be content if I could see the old flag once more." The flag was taken to him for a few moments and he died while clasping it with his hands.

LEGAL AND PUBLIC HOLIDAYS

January 1—New Year's Day. In all States, Territories and Possessions.
January 6—Epiphany. In Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands.
January 8—Battle of New Orleans. In Louisiana.
January 19—Robert E. Lee's Birthday. In Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Ky., La., Miss., N.C., S.C., Tenn., Texas.
January 19—Lee-Jackson Day. In Virginia.
January 20—Inauguration Day. Beginning in 1937, every fourth year in D. C. only.
January 30—Franklin D. Roosevelt Day. In Ky. and W. Va.
February 12—Lincoln's Birthday. In Ariz., Ark., Cal., Colo., Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Kan., Ky., Md., Mich., Minn., Mo., Mont., Neb., Nev., N.J., N. Y., N. Dak., Ohio, Ore., Pa., S. Dak., Tenn., Texas, Utah, Vt., Wash., W. Va., Wis., Wyo., Alaska, Hawaii, Virgin Islands.
February 14—Admission Day. In Arizona.
February 22—Washington's Birthday. In all States, Territories and Possessions.
March 2—Anniversary of Texas Independence. In Texas.
March 15—Andrew Jackson's Birthday. In Tennessee.
March 17—Evacuation Day. In Boston and Suffolk Co., Mass.
March 22—Emancipation Day. In Puerto Rico.
March 25—Maryland Day. In that State.
March 26—Kuhio Day. In Hawaii.
March 30—Seward's Day. In Alaska.
March 31—Transfer Day. In the Virgin Islands.
Good Friday. In Conn., Del., Fla., Ill., Ind., La., Md., Minn., N.J., N. Dak., Pa., Tenn., Canal Zone, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands.
Easter Monday. In N. C. and Virgin Islands.
April 12—Halifax Independence Resolution. In N. C.
April 13—Thomas Jefferson's Birthday. In Ala., Mo., Okla. and Va.
April 16—De Diego's Birthday. In Puerto Rico.
April 19—Patriot's Day. In Maine and Mass.
April 21—San Jacinto Day. In Texas.
April 22—Arbor Day. In Nebraska.
April 22—Oklahoma Day. In that State.
April 26—Confederate Memorial Day. In Ala., Fla., Ga., Miss.
May 4—Rhode Island Independence Day. In that State.
May 10—Confederate Memorial Day. In N. C. and S. C.
May 20—Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence. In N. C.
May 30—Decoration Day. In all States, Territories and Possessions except Ala., Ga., Miss., S. C., W. Va. (In Fla., Memorial Day for veterans of all wars; in Va., Confederate Memorial Day; in N. C., holiday only for State and National Banks.)
June 3—Jefferson Davis' Birthday. In Ala., Fla., Ga., Miss., S. C., Texas, Va. In Arkansas, a Memorial Day.
June 3—Confederate Memorial Day. In Ky., La., Tenn.
June 11—Kamehameha Day. In Hawaii.
June 14—Flag Day. In Pa.
June 15—Pioneer Day. In Idaho, but is not a legal holiday.
June 17—Bunker Hill Day. In Boston and Suffolk Co., Mass.
June 20—West Virginia Day. In that State.
June 24—San Juan Day. Bank holiday in Puerto Rico.
July 4—Independence Day. In all States, Territories and Possessions.
July 10—Admission Day. In Wyoming.
July 13—Forrest's Birthday. In Tenn.

The Flag may be displayed on all Holidays listed here and such other days as may be proclaimed by the President of the United States.



Old Glory flies day and night atop Mount Surabachi, Iwo Jima, in honor of the four Marines who raised our Flag there during World War II.

July 17—Munoz Rivera's Birthday. In Puerto Rico.
July 24—Pioneer Day. In Utah.
July 25—Occupation Day. In Puerto Rico.
July 27—Barbosa's Birthday. In Puerto Rico.
August 1—Colorado Day. In that State.
August 14—Victory Day. In Rhode Island.
August 16—Bennington Battle Day. In Vermont.
Labor Day. (First Monday in September.) In all States, Territories and Possessions.
September 9—Admission Day. In California.
September 12 — Defenders' Day. In Maryland.
Missouri Day. (First Monday in October.) In that State.
October 10—Oklahoma Historical Day. In that State.
October 12—Columbus Day. In Puerto Rico and all States, Territories and Possessions except Ark., Idaho, Iowa, Me., Miss., N. C., S. C., S. Dak., Tenn., Alaska, Hawaii and Virgin Islands.
October 18—Alaska Day. In Alaska.
October 31—Nevada Day. In that State.
General Election Day. (First Tuesday after first Monday in November.) In all States, except Ala., Conn., D. C., Ga., Kan., Ky., Mass., Me., Miss., Mo., Neb., New Mexico, Utah and Vt. Usually observed only when General Elections or Presidential Elections are held.
November 11—Veterans Day. In all States, D. C., Canal Zone (not by banks), Guam, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands.
Thanksgiving Day. (Fourth Thursday in November.) In all States, Territories and Possessions.
December 25—Christmas Day. In all States, Territories and Possessions.

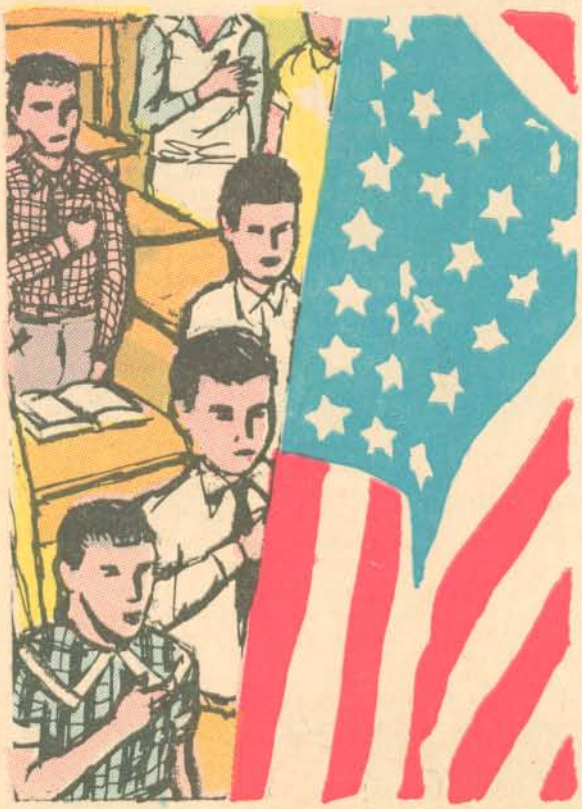
Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag

The correct salute to the Flag of the United States, suitable for children in school as well as adults is as follows:—

> *"I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America and to the Republic for which it stands; one Nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all."*

(This latest wording of the Pledge to our Flag was developed from the original, drawn up in the month of August, 1892, in the offices of a popular young people's magazine—Youth's Companion, Boston, Mass).

The author of the original pledge of allegiance to the Flag, was Francis Bellamy, who was born in Mount Morris, N.Y., May 12, 1855 and passed away August 28, 1931.



FLAG DAY LEGALIZED

President Woodrow Wilson in 1915, inspired by the cataclysm of the World War, established June 14th as National Flag Day, to-wit:

"My fellow countrymen: Many circumstances have recently conspired to turn our thoughts to a critical examination of the conditions of Our National Life, of the influences which have seemed to threaten to divide us in interest and sympathy, of forces within and forces without that seemed likely to draw us away from the happy traditions of United purposes and action of which we have been so proud.

"It has therefore seemed to me fitting that I should call your attention to the approach of the anniversary of the day upon which the Flag of the United States was adopted by the Congress as the emblem of the Union.

"I, therefore, suggest and request that throughout the Nation, and, if possible, in every community, the 14th day of June be observed as Flag Day.

"Let us on that day re-dedicate ourselves to the nation, 'one and inseparable,' from which every thought that is unworthy of our forefathers' first vows of independence, liberty, and right shall be excluded, and in which we shall stand with united hearts for an America which no man can corrupt, no influence draw away from its ideals, no force divide against itself, a nation signally distinguished among all the nations of mankind for its clear, individual conception alike of its duties and its privileges, its obligations, and its rights."

The United States Flag Foundation, New York, advises that no law exists that prohibits any citizen from displaying the Flag at any time. It belongs to the people, they add, and, barring inclement weather, it can be displayed as desired, provided it is treated with respect.

HOW TO DISPLAY THE AMERICAN FLAG

"The flag, when carried in a procession with another flag or flags, should be either on the marching right; that is, the flag's own right, or, if there is a line of other flags, in front of the center of that line. The flag should not be displayed on a float in a parade except from a staff, or so suspended that its folds fall as free as though the flag were staffed."

"No other flag or pennant should be placed above or, if on the same level, to the right of the flag of the United States of America except during church services conducted by naval chaplains at sea, when the church pennant may be flown above the flag during church services for the personnel of the Navy."

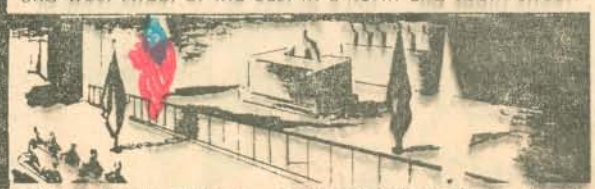
"The flag of the United States of America, when it is displayed with another flag against a wall from crossed staffs, should be on the right, the flag's own right, and its staff should be in front of the staff of the other flag."

"The flag of the United States of America should be at the center and at the highest point of the group when a number of flags of States or localities or pennants of societies are grouped and displayed from staffs."

"When flags of States, cities, or localities, or pennants of societies are flown on the same halyard with the flag of the United States, the latter should always be at the peak. When the flags are flown from adjacent staffs, the flag of the United States should be hoisted first and lowered last. No such flag or pennant may be placed above the flag of the United States or to the right of the flag of the United States."

"When the flag of the United States is displayed from a staff projecting horizontally or at an angle from the window sill, balcony, or front of a building, the union of the flag should be placed at the peak of the staff unless the flag is at half staff. When the flag is suspended over a sidewalk from a rope extending from a house to a pole at the edge of the sidewalk, the flag should be hoisted out, union first, from the building."

"When the flag is displayed otherwise than by being flown from a staff, it should be displayed flat, whether indoors or out, or so suspended that its folds fall as free as though the flag were staffed. When the flag is displayed over the middle of the street, it should be suspended vertically with the union to the north in an east and west street or the east in a north and south street."



"When displayed from a staff in the chancel of a church, or on the speaker's platform in a public auditorium, the flag should occupy the position of honor and be placed at the speaker's right. Any other flag on the platform should be placed at the speaker's left as he faces the audience. But when the flag is displayed elsewhere than on the platform it shall be placed at the right of the audience as they face the platform. Any other flag so displayed should be placed on the left of the audience as they face the platform."

"When used on a speaker's platform, the flag, if displayed flat, should be displayed above and behind the speaker."

"The flag should form a distinctive feature of the ceremony of unveiling a statue or monument, but it should never be used as the covering for the statue or monument."

"When the flag is used to cover a casket, it should be so placed that the union is at the head and over the left shoulder. The flag should not be lowered into the grave or allowed to touch the ground. The flag, when flown at half staff, should be first hoisted to the peak for an instant and then lowered to the half-staff position. The flag should be again raised to the peak before it is lowered for the day."

"During the ceremony of hoisting or lowering the flag or when the flag is passing in a parade, all persons present should face the flag, stand at attention, and salute. Men should remove the headdress, holding it over the heart with the right hand. Men without hats, and women, should salute by placing the right hand over the heart. The salute to the flag in the moving column should be rendered at the moment the flag passes."

"When the national anthem is played and the flag is not displayed, all present should stand and face toward the music. Those in uniform should salute at the first note of the anthem, retaining this position until the last note. All others should stand at attention, men removing the headdress. When the flag is displayed, all present should face the flag and salute."

"The pledge of allegiance to the flag, 'I pledge allegiance to the flag of the United States of America and to the Republic for which it stands, one Nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all,' be rendered by standing with the right hand over the heart. Persons in uniform shall render the military salute."

DO'S AND DON'TS ABOUT THE FLAG

It is the universal custom to display the flag only from sunrise to sunset on buildings and on stationary flagstaffs in the open, but it should not be displayed on days when the weather is inclement. The flag may be displayed at night upon special occasions when it is desired to produce a patriotic effect.

The flag should be hoisted briskly and lowered ceremoniously.

The flag should be displayed on all days when the weather permits; especially on national and state holidays and such days as may be proclaimed by the President of the United States. On Memorial Day the flag should be half staffed until noon.

The flag should be displayed daily, weather permitting, on or near the main administration building of every public institution; during school days in or near every schoolhouse, and in or near every polling place on election days.

NO DISRESPECT SHOULD BE SHOWN TO THE FLAG OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

The flag should not be dipped to any person or thing. Regimental colors, State flags, and organization or institutional flags are to be diped as a mark of honor.

The flag should never be displayed with the union down, save as a signal of dire distress.

The flag should never touch anything beneath it, such as the ground, the floor, water, or merchandise.

The flag should never be carried flat or horizontally, but always aloft and free.

The flag should never be used as drapery of any sort whatsoever, never festooned, drawn back, nor up, in folds, but always allowed to fall free. Bunting of blue, white, and red, always arranged with the blue above, the white in the middle, and the red below, should be used for covering a speaker's desk, draping the front of a platform, and for decoration in general.

The flag should never be fastened, displayed, used, or stored in such a manner as will permit it to be easily torn, soiled, or damaged in any way.

The flag should never be used as a covering for a ceiling.

The flag should never have placed upon it, nor on any part of it, nor attached to it, any mark, insignia, letter, word, figure, design, picture, or drawing of any nature.

The flag should never be used as a receptacle for receiving, holding, carrying, or delivering anything.

The flag should never be used for advertising purposes in any manner whatsoever. It should not be embroidered on such articles as cushions or handkerchiefs and the like, printed or otherwise impressed on paper napkins or boxes or anything that is designed for temporary use and discard; or used as any portion of a costume or athletic uniform. Advertising signs should not be fastened to a staff or halyard from which the flag is flown.

The flag, when it is in such condition that it is no longer a fitting emblem for display, should be destroyed in a dignified way, preferably by burning.

Based upon Public Law 829 — 77th Congress.

THE 50 STATE FLAGS

Alabama

Delaware

Indiana

Maryland

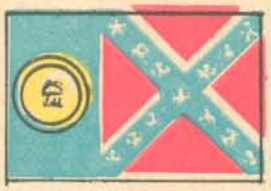
Alaska

Florida

Iowa

Massachusetts

Arizona


Georgia

Kansas

Michigan

Arkansas

Hawaii

Kentucky

Minnesota

California

Idaho

Louisiana

Mississippi

Colorado

Illinois

Maine

Missouri

Connecticut

THE 50 STATE FLAGS

Montana

New York

Pennsylvania

Utah

Nebraska

North Carolina

Rhode Island

Vermont

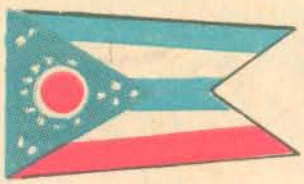
Nevada

North Dakota

South Carolina

Virginia

New Hampshire


Ohio

South Dakota

Washington

New Jersey

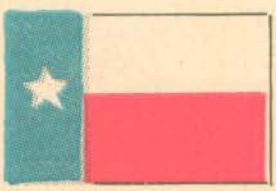
Oklahoma

Tennessee

West Virginia

New Mexico

Oregon


Texas

Wisconsin

Wyoming

HOW THE NAME "OLD GLORY" ORIGINATED

'TWAS on March 17, 1824 — in Salem, Massachusetts, upon the occasion of the celebration of his twenty-first birthday, William Driver, whose heart and soul were in his occupation of sailing the seas, was presented by his mother and a group of Salem girls with a beautiful American Flag they had made for him.

"I name her 'Old Glory'," said he, in response to the greetings of the givers. — and thus was it that the name 'Old Glory' made its advent into the history of our Country. From that day on, "Old Glory" accompanied William Driver whenever he went to sea, and many were the notable voyages made under its flying folds, including twice around the world, once around Australia, and several cruises among the Archipelago Islands.

When, in 1837, Captain Driver quit the sea and settled in Nashville, Tennessee, as usual "Old Glory" accompanied him. On occasions such as Washington's Birthday, the Fourth of July, and St. Patrick's Day (also the anniversary of Captain Driver's birthday), "Old Glory" could be seen gracefully waving from a rope extending from the Captain's house to a tree across the street.

However, when in 1861, Tennessee seceded from the Union and hostilities began "Old Glory" mysteriously vanished.

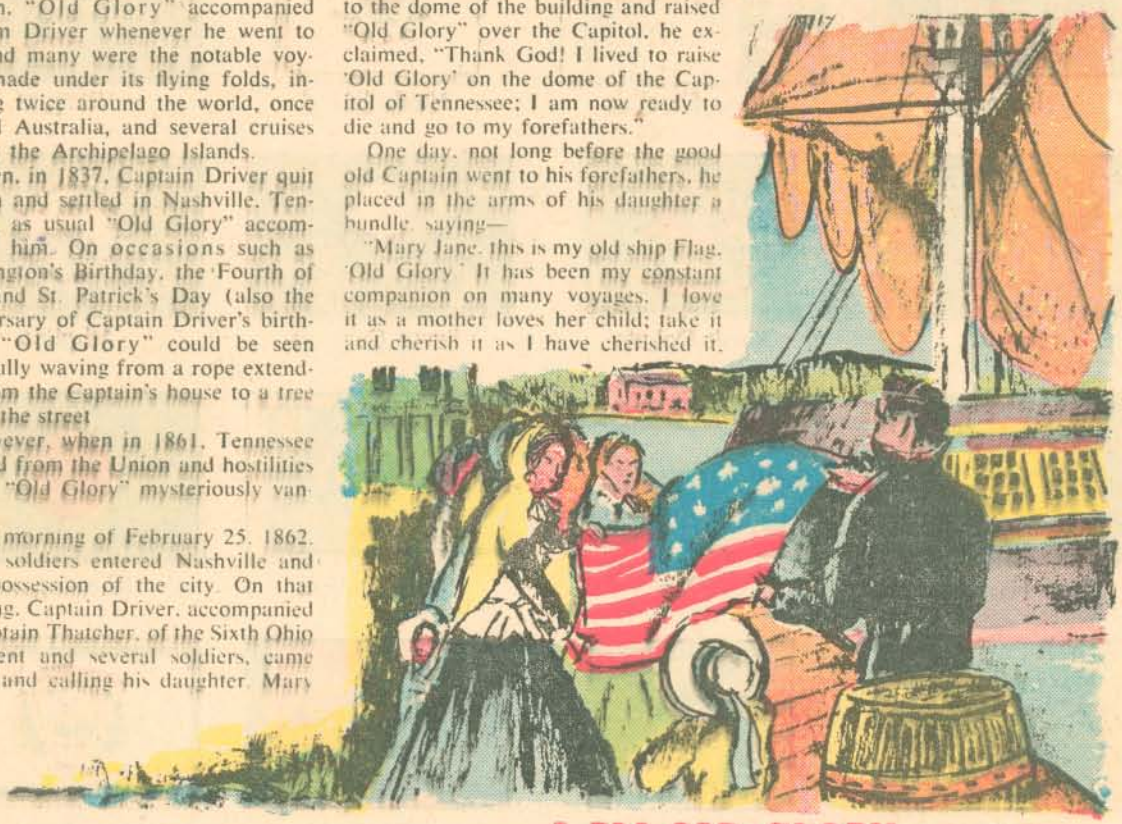
The morning of February 25, 1862, Union soldiers entered Nashville and took possession of the city. On that morning, Captain Driver, accompanied by Captain Thatcher, of the Sixth Ohio Regiment and several soldiers, came home, and calling his daughter, Mary Jane, asked her to help him rip a bed-cover he was holding. And lo and behold! As the comforter was ripped apart, there was "Old Glory," which, for safe-keeping, had been sewn between the folds of the cover when Tennessee had seceded and American Flags were objects of attack in Nashville.

At the sight of "Old Glory," the soldiers cheered, and then helped fold the Flag, which Captain Driver took in his arms as the party left for the State House. As the Captain climbed to the dome of the building and raised "Old Glory" over the Capitol, he exclaimed, "Thank God! I lived to raise 'Old Glory' on the dome of the Capitol of Tennessee; I am now ready to die and go to my forefathers."

One day, not long before the good old Captain went to his forefathers, he placed in the arms of his daughter a bundle, saying—

"Mary Jane, this is my old ship Flag, 'Old Glory.' It has been my constant companion on many voyages. I love it as a mother loves her child; take it and cherish it as I have cherished it, for it has been my steadfast friend and protector in all parts of the world, among savage, heathen and civilized. Keep it always."

The Flag was kept and guarded as a precious heirloom in the Driver family until 1922, when it was sent to the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, where, carefully preserved under glass, surrounded by other priceless relics of the Nation, in silent eloquence it now tells to us of today, as it will to posterity, the beautiful story of "Old Glory."



I AM OLD GLORY

I AM OLD GLORY. For more than eight score years I have been the banner of hope and freedom for generation after generation of Americans. Born amid the first flames of America's fight for freedom, I am the symbol of a country that has grown from a little group of thirteen colonies to a united nation of fifty sovereign states. Planted firmly on the high pinnacle of American Faith, my gently fluttering folds have proved an inspiration to untold millions. Men have followed me into battle with unwavering courage. They have looked upon me as a symbol of national unity. They have prayed that they and their fellow citizens might continue to enjoy the life, liberty and pursuit of happiness, which have been granted to every American as the heritage of free men. So long as men love liberty more than life itself; so long as they treasure the priceless privileges bought with the blood of our forefathers; so long as the principles of truth, justice and charity for all remain deeply rooted in human hearts, I shall continue to be the enduring banner of the United States of America.

I AM OLD GLORY!

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

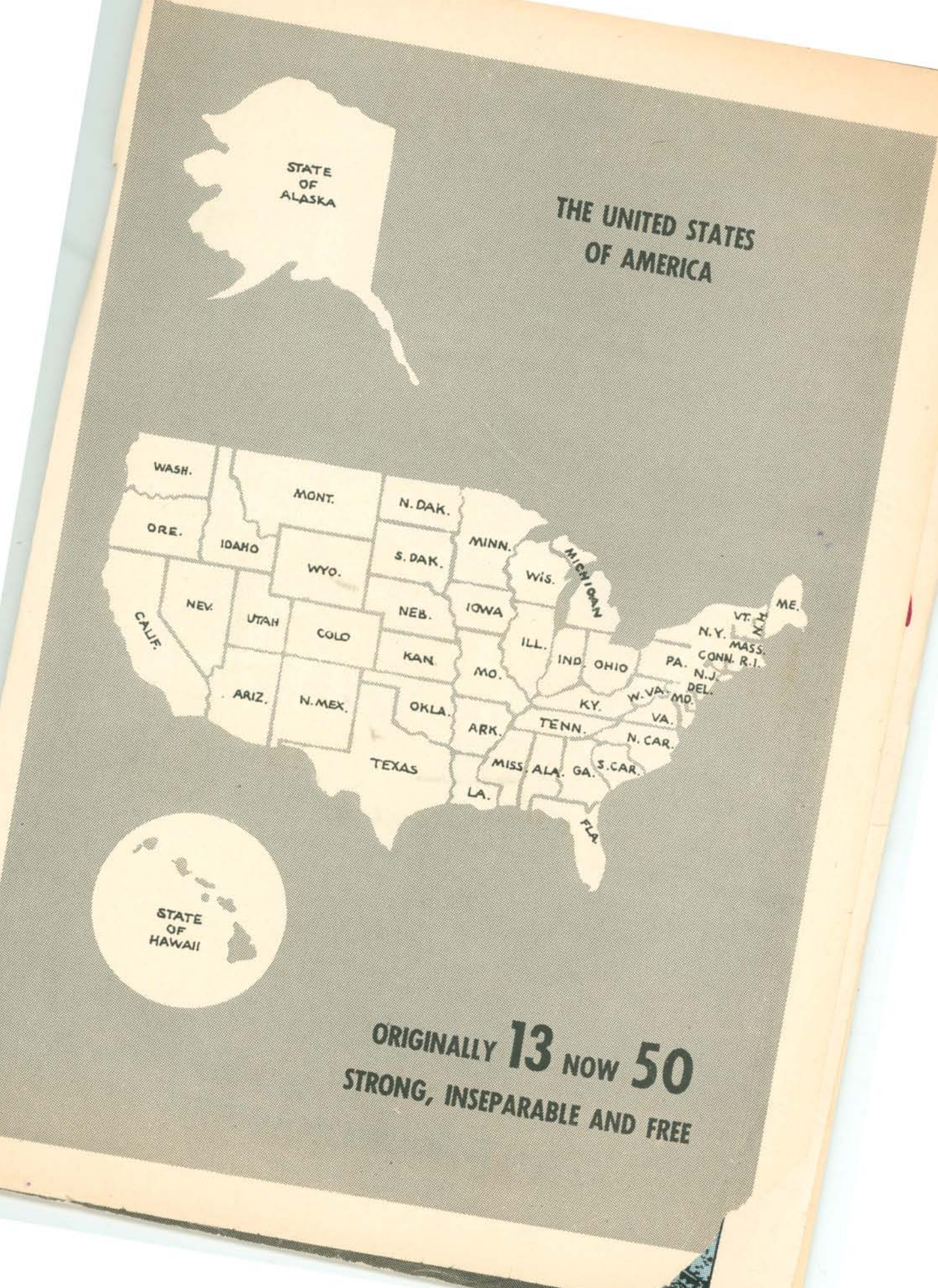
(Re: The Spirit of '76 drawing on the back cover)

I am greatly indebted to Mr. Stanton M. Meyer, President of Meyer Both Company, Chicago, Illinois, for permission to reproduce this drawing.

It is the original work of the renowned artist, Clyde J. Newman, who passed away recently at the age of 87. Mr. Newman produced thousands of patriotic drawings during his lifetime for the Meyer Both Company.

Like Carl Sandburg and the late Frank Lloyd Wright, Mr. Newman was a master craftsman whose skill never faltered with advancing years.

—John R. Manning—


STATE OF ALASKA
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